Bombay Gazette.

Volume 34. Wednesday, August 27, 1823. No. 1734.

Advertisement.

BY virtue of a writ of Excution issued from the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder in the cause of JAMES GATHORNE REMINGTON, JAMES HENRY CRAWFOORD,&OTHERS carrying on Trade and business, in Copartnership at Bombay under the firm of Messrs. REMINGTON CRAWFORD and Co. *Plaintiffs* against CHRISTOPHER BROWN BOYCE *Defendant*, I hereby require all persons indebted to the said CHRISTOPHER BROWN BOYCE forthwith to pay the amount of their Debts to me or I shall give instructions to my solicitor to proceed against them in the Recorder's Court.

HENRY GRAY,
Late Sheriff of Bombay.

BOMBAY,
2nd August 1823.

For Sale

IN

Messrs. Princep & Co's.

GODOWNS

A CONSIGNMENT OF

Superior Wines

FROM

HARPER AND BELL.

ARRIVED PER

Royal George.

OLD Sherry in Butts, at 800 Rs. per Butt.

Ditto in Bottle at 20 Rs. per Dozen (not less than 3 dozen.)

Superior Do. such as was sold last year at 960 Sa. Rs. in Calcutta, 860 Rs. per do.

Ditto in Bottle (not less than 3 dozen) at 22 Rs. per dozen.

Port in 3 and 6 doz. Chests at 20 Rs. per doz.

Ditto (Pints) in 6 and 12 doz. Chests at 12 Rs. per do.

Claret in 6 doz. Chests at 40 Rs. per do.

Bombay, 26th July 1823.

Kempt and Co.

WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
THIS DAY,
Wednesday, the 27th Instant,

A CHEST of Stationary imported per ROYAL GEORGE, quite fresh and good—Consisting of Folio, & Quarto Post.

Kidderminster Carpets—(recommended for Tents being preferable to those from Cambay)—of bright Colour, and novel Paterns

Yards.		Sizes.
4¼	long by	3 yards wide.
3¼	by 3	3½ by 3
Square		3¼ by 2½
5¼	by 4	3½ by 2½
4	by 3	3½ by 3½
3¼	by 3	3 yards.
3	by 2½	5¼ by 5

A single Barrelled Rifle in Mahogany Case.

A single do. Fowling piece by Parker.

Several pairs of Holster Pistols from ditto.

And Regulation Swords, with a few Cavalry Sabres.

To close several accounts the following,

Plated Candlesticks with Shades, Globe Lamps, Cut and Plain Wine Glasses, and Tumblers, Extra Broad Furniture Chintz, and usual breadth do. —Ball and other Buttons, Tin Ware &c. &c.

Bombay, 27th August 1823.

Kempt and Co.

WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
On Saturday the 30th Instant,

A VALUABLE Collection of Engravings plain and coloured, many of them after Morland in very superior stile,

AND

Several copies of the New Novel "Valperga," or the life and Adventures of Castruccio Prince of Lucca, by the Author of Frankstein; published on the 19th of February 1823, with a variety of Class, and other Books, for Schools.

Catalogues of the above now in the Press.

Bombay, 9th August 1823.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT a Sale of Sundry Office Furniture and rejected Goods will take place at the Office of the late Mr. MILBURN, in Apollo Street, on Thursday the 28th Instant.

Terms of Sale Cash, and the goods to be cleared away immediately.

Bombay, 19th August 1823.

Advertisement.

TO

Sportsmen

FOR SALE

PRICE RUPEES 400.

ANY Gentleman desirous of purchasing a Double Barrelled Gun, well calculated for India Sporting, capable of carrying an ounce Ball, made by the universally celebrated McLachlan of Edinburgh, for Tiger shooting in this Country.

Application to be made at EDULJEE CURSETJEE'S Sons shop.

Bombay, 27th August 1823.

Persian Tobacco.

MESSRS. LUGRIN SON and CO. have received a small Consignment, which can be had at their Warehouse for the following prices.

Per Ball or Skin,	Rs. 70
Per Poand.	" 2

Bombay, 27th August 1823.

Borjorjee Framjee and Limjee Dadabhoy,

RESPECTFULLY inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Presidency, that, they have opened a Fresh Assortment of Perfumery and Flowers, and a few chests of White Chapagne at their New Shop No. 6. HENSHAW'S buildings opposite to HORMUSJEE BHOMONJEE'S Screws, where they continue to sell the various articles already advertised.

Bombay, 27th August 1823.

CARD.

ANY Ship bound for England that may have occasion for a Portuguese Doctor well qualified, for a round voyage, may apply to the Office of Messrs. LIMJEE BHIKAJEE and Sons.

Bombay, 22d August 1823.

For Sale

AT

Framjee Cowasjee's

Office,

A FEW

WHOLE AND HALF CHESTS

OF

Carbonell's

CLARET

IMPORTED PER

Euphrates,

At 45 Rs. per Dozen

"TERMS CASH."

AND ALSO,

AN ASSORTMENT

OF

Patent Chain

CABLES

WITH APPARATUS,

FOR

SHIPS

FROM 30 TO 700 TONS

Measurement

For Particuler apply to the same Person.

(c) Bombay, 20th August 1823.

Advertisement.

FOR SALE

AT THE

Gazette Office,

BLANK Bills of Exchange, Powers of Attorney, Interest and Respondentia Bonds, Policies of Insurance, Articles of Agreement between Master and Mariners, Bills of Lading, Boat Notes, &c. &c.

Freight for Calcutta.

THE SHIP

BOMBAY,

Captain Parker,

WILL sail back in a few days, and receive Goods on freight and Horses for the above places. Apply to Messrs. Sir ROGER DE FARIA & CO.

Bombay, 23d August 1823.

FOR

Light Freight and Passengers,

DIRECT TO CALCUTTA

THE FAST SAILING SHIP

NEPTUNE,

W. EDWARDS,—COMMANDER.

WILL Sail in all this Month. For particulars, apply at the Office of Messrs. JOHN LECKIE and CO. or the Commander on Board.

Bombay, 13th August 1823.

Passage to London,

THE FAST SAILING SHIP

Brailsford,

A. 1.

BURTHEN 500 TONS,

JOHN SPRING

Commander,

Having her entire Cargo engaged.

WILL positively sail for London on or before the 21st September.

—Has very good accommodations for Passengers; particulars of which may be known on application to Capt. SPRING on Board, or at the Office of Messrs. REMINGTON CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 23d August 1823.

Mr. Fair

HAS FOR SALE

A FEW Cases of Butler's Claret at Rupees 30 per Dozen.

AND

A Few Cases of Vin de Grave and Barsac at Rupees 20 per Dozen.

Gazette Office, 13th August.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 14th August 1823.

By the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

THE established personal allowance to officers Commanding Regiments of Cavalry, or European Infantry, and other Corps, being the additional half Batta of the Regimental Rank, such Commanding Officers, excepting those in temporary charge as hereafter described, shall, under all circumstances of absence from their commands on duties for which a higher scale of remuneration is not granted, be entitled to a continuance of that allowance, the same as though they were in actual command of their Corps, and the next Senior Officer on whom the command may devolve, shall also receive the established personal allowance.

2D. Field allowances which are designed to meet the expence of Field Equipments and traveling charges, are to Commanding Officers, the difference between the full batta of their Regimental Rank, and the full batta of their next Superior Rank, in addition to the difference between Garrison, and Field tentage, these allowances are to be drawn by Commanding Officers, whenever entitled to personal remuneration as such, and placed in situations, which would entitle other Officers to additional half Batta, and Field tentage.

3D. Officers are to be considered in temporary charge, when the Command devolves upon them during the absence of the Lieutenant Colonel or Senior Officer, within the limits of the Presidency, on leave, Courts Martial, Committee, or any other public duties of a temporary nature, or when in the temporary command of two or more Corps. But, if the latter be permanently appointed to a District, station, or other field Government Command, staff employ, or on special duty by Order of Government, such permanent absence from Regimental duty, shall be viewed as transferring to the next Senior, the full advantages, in regard to allowances, of Officers exercising Regimental Commands in their own right.

4TH. Commanding Officers shall be considered to vacate the Command, when employed at a distance, on Court Martial, Committee or other duty beyond the limits of the Garrison, Cantonment, or station wherein their Corps is serving, and the next Senior Officer during Regimental duty, shall be entitled to the established allowances for Commanding, from the day on which his Senior Officer quitted Head Quarters, until that of his return.

5TH. Lieutenant Colonels or Senior Officers Commanding Corps in their own right, when on leave of absence, are only entitled to the half batta of their Regimental rank, except in those instances otherwise provided for by the existing Regulations. But if placed on duty during such absence, they will then receive allowances as Commanding Officers, under the foregoing rules, according to the circumstances of the case.

6TH. Officers absent from their Corps in the field on Sick Certificate, and entitled to a continuation of their field allowances under the General Orders of the 2d December 1803, cannot be permitted to draw those allowances as Commanding Officers, but merely the full Batta and field tentage of their Regimental Rank, agreeably to the present usage.

7TH Commanding Officers on leave between musters whether on Sick certificate or their private affairs shall however, continue to draw the same allowances

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they would be in receipt of, if actually present with their Corps. No extra allowance being drawn for that period, by the Officers in temporary charge.

8TH The Governor in Council deems it further expedient to direct, that as placing Commanding Officers of Corps on duty, while on leave of absence, and detaining them on such duty, beyond the period of their leave, occasions additional public charges, the occurrance of all such cases of detention, shall be invariably reported to Government, with an explanation of the necessity for the Officers being so employed, in order, that, if they cannot be relieved, the sanction of Government may be communicated to the Military Auditor General, for the admission of the charges incidental thereto"

BOMBAY CASTLE, 15th AUGUST 1823.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to resolve that 5 feet 6 inches be henceforth fixed as the lowest standard at which men shall be enlisted into the Native Cavalry on this Establishment's and that the lowest standard for horses be fixed at 14 hands 1 inch, whether obtained from the Gulph or purchased in the Country.

BOMBAY CASTLE 18TH AUGUST 1823.

The Acting President in Council having been pleased to direct the Garrison Staff to assist the Commandant when the Troops in Garrison should be assembled for Brigade exercise, under the Geral Order by the Commander in Chief bearing date the 4th October last, and Captain Morison, the Barrack Master being expected to appear mounted as Brigadier's Staff; the Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to grant to that officer the usual Horse allowance, during such time as the Troops in Garrison may be brigaded under those orders.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 19th AUGUST. 1823.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to notify, in reference to the General Order by government, dated the 18th April last, that the institution for the instruction of Boys from the Central School and others born in the Country of European Parentage, in view to qualify them for the superintendance of the public works under the officers of Engineers, having been extended so far as to embrace the object of promoting the arts and Sciences among the Natives residing under the protection of this Government, that Institution is to be considered as appertaining to the Civil Department, from the 1st of the present month.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
W. NEWNHAM.
Chief Secretary.

Calcutta.

THE FOLLOWING ARE GENERAL ORDERS ISSUED TO HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES IN INDIA.

Head Quarters on the River, off Berhampore, 16th July, 1823.

Lieutenant Naylor of the 89th Regiment is appointed Aide-de Camp to Major General Sewell, to have effect from the 25th ultimo.

The leave of absence on Medical Certificate granted by Major General Dalzell, Commanding Presidency Division, to Lieutenant Webster, 44th Regiment, to proceed to Europe on Furlough, for two years, is confirmed.

The permission granted by His Excellency Lieutenant General Sir C. Colville, to Lieutenant Douglas, 20th Regiment, and to Ensign Hennessy of the 67th Regiment, the former for three months to proceed to Madras on his private affairs, and the latter for six months on Medical Certificate and to remain at Neemuch, are confirmed,

The undermentioned Officers, have received His Excellency the Commander in Chief's leave of absence for the reasons assigned.

11th Dragoons,—Cornet Wymer, from the 25th June, for two months, on his private affairs, to visit Agra.

13th Dragoons.—Lieutenant Lang, from the date of embarkation, for two years, to proceed to Europe on urgent private affairs.

16th Lancers,—Lieutenant McDowell from the 7th July, to 1st October, in extension, to enable him to rejoin his Corps.

20th Foot,—Lieutenant Rae from the date of embarkation, for two years, to proceed to Europe on private affairs.

Head-Quarters on the River, 18th July, 1823.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief is pleased to appoint Captain Kitson of His Majesty's 44th Regiment, to the situation of Brigade Major to the King's Troops, serving on the Madras establishment.

By Order of His Excellency, the Commander in Chief,
THOMS. McMAHON *Col. A. G.*

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,

From a list published at the East India House. I send you the names of several Gentlemen nominated to the East India Company's Civil Service, it may be interesting to many of your readers.

FOR BOMBAY.

Philip Bacon, Wm. E. Underwood, James Erskine, Fred. Alex. Corsac, Wm Birdwood, Arthur Hornby, Lancelot Wilkinson, Wm. G. Clarke, Thos. H. Talbot, John Burnett, Edw. Lennon Campbell, James V. Law, Geo. Alex. Malcolm, Thos H. Binny, Thos. Baillie Hamilton, Robt. Davies Luard, C. Edison, Robt. Anderson, Jas. Neilson Walker, Edw. Gordon Fawcett.

FOR BENGAL.

J. F. Becher, F. O. Wells, Jas. Hare, J. S. Lushington, W. R. Kennaway, G. R. Paul, A. Grant, D. B. Morrieson, J. G. B. Lawrell, E. Currie, Thos. Taylor, R. C. Plowden, R. Neave, Jon. Dunbar, G. Blunt, R. Hall, W. A. Edmonstone, Wm. Ogilvie, A. Seton, Rot. Torrens, F. B Beale, R. Walker, G. H Smith, H. P. M. Gordon, H. Pidcock, F. H. Robinson, W. H. Tyler, S. G. Smith, G. F. Thomson, J. H. Astell, R. T. Pocock, A. C. U. Plowden, H. Stainforth, D. Pringle, Jas. Grant, C. Grant Udny, A. Reid, F. J. Halliday, G T. Lushington, H. Armstrong, W. H. Woodcock, T. P. Martin, A. Spiers, Wm. Crawford, A. P. Currie.

FOR MADRAS.

Henry Morries, G. H. Pitt, H. C. Montgomery, H T. Dumergue, Alexander Cherry, J. W. Alexander, W. A Morehead, C.W. Truscott, A.V. Conolly, A. Mellor, Rd. Gardner, Stewart Crawford, E. B. Thomas, Richard Brinsley Sheridan, C. Bury, J. C. Brown. D. Reid, W. E. Lockhart, Wm. Douglas, G. Alexander, T. J. W. Thomas, A. Maitland, P. B. Smollett, Wm. Cecil Ogilvie, S. Fraser Campbell, F. A. West, T. L. Blanc, D. W. Ricketts, A. Heywood.

I am Sir,
Your most obdt. Servant,
A MADRAS CIVIL SERVANT.

CALICUT, MALABAR,
August, 1823.

CORRESPONDENTS.

We would recommend ICARUS to settle his doubts at the Police Office.

THE GAZETTE.

BOMBAY.

WEDNESDAY, 27TH AUGUST 1823.

The arrival of the Sophia at Madras has put us in possession of English News up to the 15th April.

The lively interest which the Parliamentary proceedings detailed in our subsequent columns, cannot fail to excite, has induced us to submit to our readers the following Summary of the principal topics urged by Mr. Secretary Canning, (with reference more particularly to the rise progress & end of the late negotiations,) on the occasion of his laying on the Table of the House of Commons the Papers relative to the late negotiations on the subject of the War between France and Spain. We have taken this resolution chiefly with a view to put the subject matter of the speech of the Right Hon'ble Secretary more easily within the reach of those of our readers, whose avocations may indispose them to wade through the whole of that voluminous Statement.

Mr. Secretary Canning states, that when first a congress was announced at Verona the question as to the affairs of Spain was not anticipated as a subject of discussion. It was not till after the arrival of the Duke of Wellington at Paris that he found that the case of Spain was to occupy a leading part in the deliberations of the Congress. The Duke of Wellington addressed a despatch to Mr. Canning dated 21st Sept. requesting specific instructions as to the language he should hold. Mr. Canning's answer to His Grace does not appear, but the Duke proceeded to Verona. Up to this period and even subsequently to it, the French do not seem to have put forth any hostile proposition; the French Minister confined himself to submitting hypothetical cases of what would be the conduct of the Great Powers in certain events; all of which supposed some offensive act on the part of Spain. The British Plenipotentiary alone refused to pledge the concurrence of his Government to support any contingencies growing out of the French Ministers hypotheses; and demanded to know what grounds of offence Spain had actually given, and what specific dangers were threatened or anticipated. The French do not seem to have made any direct charge against the Spanish Government, but merely to have declared that a change in their Government was the only condition on which Spain could preserve their friendship. From this point of the negociation, the language of the British Plenipotentiary assumes a tone of mediation; there is nothing like remonstrance on the part of our Government; and it seems to have been their wish to continue our Minister at Madrid "to do all the good in his power," but in a mediatory character: and this course of proceeding appears in some measure to have been dictated by an application of the Spanish Ministers to the British Government, soliciting their good offices to maintain peace. In the application, says Mr. Canning nothing was requested that might be inconsistent with the most strictly conceived system of neutrality.

Offers of mediation were proffered by our Government to France, and refused, with this qualification however, that His

Most Christian Majesty would willingly accept of a reciprocation of good offices, and begged His B. Majesty to continue his good offices at Paris and Madrid.

The application of Spain for the friendly interferences of England was made early in December, the offer of mediation to France began in Dec. and ended in January. The speech of the King of France appears the next obstacle in the way of reconciliation; it lessened the confidence of our Government towards France, and left it almost without a hope of a pacific result. It was on this occation that our Government conveyed to France an expression of its surprize and abhorrence of the principles put forth in the King of France's speech; and intimated that if the meaning of the speech was such as the ordinary interpretation of language would affix to it, British intervention must be considered as closed; it was howevr added that if this construction were disavowed, the negotiations might still concinue. The French Government did subseqaently disavow the obnoxious construction and the negotiations proceeded.

In the meanwhile applications were received by the British Government from the Courts of France and Spain, requesting a more active employment of the good offices of the British Government, for the purpose of procuring a pacific result to the then pending negotiations. The interposition was continued but from that period, the British Government took no active part in the transactions. The result of the communications was a total failure.

The position of Great Britain with respect to Portugal we infer from Mr. Canning's speech to be, that by the existing treaty between the two Kingdoms Great Britain is bound to defend Portugal by a defensive and not an offensive alliance, and to resist aggression when offered to Portugal; but not in the event of the latter becoming the aggrssor.

The Madras Government Gazette has published the following briefintelligence, which is important—it was *copied* from a Lodon Paper of the 16th of April, and we believe the Courier of the 15th which we possess is still the latest in India.

"We have this morning received by express the Paris Papers of Monday, (14th April) which bring us the first official dispatches from the French Army since the passing of the Bidassoa, and the first rencontre between the French and Spanish troops, This rencontre was the result of a sally from St. Sebastian's, in which the the Spanish troops fought obstinately, and caused considerable loss to their opponents. The French Bulletin in the usual vague way of French Computation, says the loss is a score of men, and the enemy's must be more. But our private letters from Paris say that reports are current in that city that the French loss was much more considerable—a supposition strengthened by the fact that the intelligence had reached Paris some time before the Ministry thought fit to publish it. We learn also by our private letters that a French General, said to be Vasserot has been killed on the frontiers of Catalonia. The foliowing was the state of the French Fnnds on Monday. Paris Exchange—5 per cents. opened at 84f. 10c.; closed at 84f. 50c. Bank Shares 30f; Neapolitan 72 72½ ¼. Exchange on London—one month 25f. 65c-; three months 25f. 45f. The last price of Spanish was 34 34½; Neapolitad 72½.

Subsequently to the close of the Exchange the Rentes fell rapidly to 84f. 10c. and a great gloom prevailed. The latest price was 84f. 10c. We present, in addition to the Frenсh Papers, a mass of private letters from Bayonne and the Catalonian frontier—At Perpignan, on the 5th, it was not known when the invasion of Catalonia was to be attempted.

Madras Govt Gazette.

Bombay.

ARRIVAL.—Lieut. Riddell 1 | 1 Regt.
Captain Spiller Auxileary Horse.
Lieut. H. Liddell 1 | 6 Regt.
Cadet Thomas Dickson N. I.
Ensign Alexander Law Mrs. Engineers.
Lieut. Thomas Mylne 2d Regt. Light Cavelry.
DEPARTURES—None.

NAUTICAL NOTICES, CHRONICLE and NAVAL REPORT.

Bombay.

ARRIVAL.—August 20th Ship Bombay, S. Parker, from Madras.

Do. 26th Arab Shio Melleckelbhur, Nacqudah Mahomed from Juda, 25th July last.

PASSENGER.

Per Bombay.—Lieut. A. Sullwan H. M. 4 Regt. Light Dragoons Mr. Thomas Dickson.

DEPARTURES.—August 20th Ship Charles Forbes (Free Trader) Thomas Bryden, to China.

Do. 21st Ship Glenelg, H. R. Weddell, to Madars and Bengal.

Do. 23 The H. C. Ship Bridgewater, W. Mitchell to China.

PASSENGERS.

By Charles Forbes.—Hormajee Bhicajee.

Ditto by Glenelg.—Capt. Bruce, Mr. Taylor, Mrs. Taylor, Mrs. Thornhill.

Ditto by Bridgewater.—Mrs. Norris, Mr. Norris H. C. Civil Service.

SHIPS LOADING.

English.—Royal George, for London.
Euphrates, for ditto.
Neptune, for Calcutta.
Asia Feliz for ditto.
Grab Bembay Merchant, for ditto.
Kusrovie, for Bussorah.
Grab LallKurson, for ditto.

Calcutta,

ARRIVALS.

July 26 h Schooner Cocoa, Lieutenant Edward Luccombe, from Madras 19th July.

July 28th, Ship Diana, F. Goutiere, from Vizagapatam 24th July.

July 29th. Bark Mary Ann Sophia, R. Cornfoot, Sumatra 21st June.

July 29th, Ship Norfolk, A. Greig, from Madras 23d July. Ship Ernest, J. Mackay, from the Mauritius, Trincomale, and Coast 10th June. Ship Westmoreland, W. R Coutter, put back from stress of weather.

DEPARTURES.

July 29th. Ship Jane; C. Maitland, for China, Ship Argyle, S. R. Harding, for do. Ship Mary H. Norquoy, for Nicobars and Rangoon. Ship Ogle Castle, J. Pearson, for London.

Madras.

ARRIVALS.

August 7, Brig Entreprenant, De Roquefunt, from Bourbon 9th July and Pondicherry 6th August; 9, Ship Sophia, D. Sutton, from Gravesend 6th, and Falmouth 9th April; Ship John Munro, J. H. Greene, from Bombay 23d July; Ship London, D. K. Brown, from Liverpool 8th, and Madeira 26th April; 12, Ship Fulck, Culfan, from Muscat, 20th July and Point de Galle 8th August.

DEPARTURES.

August 7. H. C. Ship Atlas, C. O. Mayne, for Penang and China; 10, H. M. Sloop Sophia, G. F. Ryves, on a Cruize; 12, Ship John Munro, J. H. Greene, for Calcutta.

General Register of Marriages, Births, and Deaths.

Bombay.

MARRIAGES.

At Baroda on the 26th July last, by The Reverend S. Payne, Lieutenant Duncan William Shaw, Commanding the Resident's Escort, to Miss Anne Thomson, niece to Colonel Prother C. B.

BIRTHS.

On the 20th instant, the Lady of John Wedderburn Esq. of the Civil Service, of a daughter,

At Tannah, on the 24th Instant, Mrs. Horne, of a Daughter.

At Colabah Thuesday the 26th Instant the Lady of Capt. Barr of a Daughter.

DEATHS.

At Malligaum in Candeish on the 8th instant Charles Casey infant Son of Edward C. Casey, Sergient Major 1st Battalion 4th Regiment Bombay N. I. aged 6 Months and 8 Days.

On the 16th instant, Colin F. S. McKenzie Infant Son of Mr. G. C. Mckenzie, aged 1 month and 23 days

On the Morning of the 18th instant, the infant Son of Conductor John Kilkenny of the Ordunnece Department. aged 9 months and 15 days.

On the 23d Instant, departed this life Eliza Sophia, wife of Captain W. G. Graham, of the Country Merchant Service, aged 22 years and 2 months.

Her kind disposition and mild unassuming manners endeared her to all who knew her.

Calcutta.

MARRIAGES.

On the 21st July, at St. John's Cathedral, Mr. John Statham, of the Honorable Company's Marine, to Miss Chaplin.

At the Cathedral, on Thursday, the 24th July, by the Reverend William Eales, the Revd. J. R. Henderson, one of the Chaplains on this Establishment, to Mrs. A. Smith.

On Saturday last, the 26th July, Mr. Charles Harry Johnson, Assistant, General Treasury, to Miss Mary LeClerc, the Daughter of the late Lieutenant Samuel LeClerc.

On the same day, Mr William Cornelius, Assistant in the Board fo Trade Office, to Miss Elizabeth Lydia LeClerc, the third Daughter of the late John LeClerc, Esq.

BIRTHS.

In Chowringhee, on the 24th July, Mr. J. J. Fitzpatrick, of a Son.

At Meerut, on the 2d July, Mrs. M. E. Robinson, of a Daughter.

DEATH.

In Fort William, Calcutta, on the evening of the 24th July, the Lady of Lieutenant T. O. Halloran, of His Majesty's 44th Regiment,

Madras.

BIRTHS.

At Trichinopoly on the 4th instant, the Lady of Lieutenant Suter of His Majesty's Regiment, of a daughter.

On the 8th instant, at the Presidency, the Lady of John Gwatkiug, Esq. of a son.

On the 12th instant, the Lady of F. A. Robson, Esq. of the Civil Service, of a daughter.

On Wednesday morning, the 13th instant, Anne, the wife of Mr. A. A. Hill, of a daughter.

On the 7th instant, the Lady of John Savage, Esq. of a daughter.

Calcutta.

GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

EXTRAORDINARY.

FORT WILLIAM;

THE 1ST OF AUGUST, 1823.

The Honorable Company's Yacht Nereide arrived this morning at Six o'Clock, having on Board the Right Honorable Lord Amherst, appointed by the Honorable the Court of Directors to the office of Governor General of Fort William in Bengal. His Lordship landed at half past Eight o'Clock this morning, and was received with the usual honors.

At Nine o'Clock Lord Amherst took the prescribed Oaths and his Seat as Governor General.

The following Proclamation is published by Order of the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council.

PROCLAMATION.

Whereas the Right Honorable William Pitt Lord Amherst, Baron Amherst, of Montreal in the county of Kent, and one of his Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council, hath been appointed by the Hon. the Court of Directors to be Governor General of Fort William in Bengal, and whereas General the Honorable Sir Edward Paget, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, hath been appointed Commander in Chief of all the Forces of the Honorable East India Company in the East Indies, and one of the Counsellors of Fort William aforesaid, and John Adam and John Fendall, Esq. have been appointed Counsellors of the said Presidency; the said Appointments are here by notified; and it is further proclaimed that the Right Honorable Lord Amherst has, on the Day of the date hereof, received charge of the said Office of Governor General and taken the usual Oaths and his Seat accordinglyres, and that John Adam, and John Fendall, Esq. (His Excellency the Commander in Chief being absent on a visit to the Upper Stations of the Army) have respectively taken their Seats at the Board, as Counsellors of the said Presidency.

By Order of the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council.

W. B. BAYLEY,
Chief Secy. to the Govt.

FORT WILLIAM, AUGUST 1ST, 1823.

FORT WILLIAM; AUGUST 1ST, 1823.

The Governor General has been pleased to make the following Appointments.

Mr. Charles Lushington to be Private Secretary to the Governor General.

Major Streatfield of His Majesty's 87th Regiment, to be Military Secretary to the Governor General.

Lieutenant the Honourable Jeffrey Amherest of of his Majesty's 59th Regiment, Lieutenant John Cook of the Royal Marines, Lieutenant Alexander St. Leger McMahon of His Majesty's 16th Lancers, and Captain James Dalgairns of the 7th Regiment Madras Native Infantry, to be Aides-de-Camp to the Governor General.

Extra Aide-de-Camp, Brevet Captain Hugh Caldwell, 25th Regiment Native Infantry.

Honorary Aide-de-Camp, Major Henry Huthwaite, 5th Regiment Native Infantry.

THE 1ST AUGUST, 1823.

CIVIL APPOINTMENT.

John Hertbert Harington, Esq. to be Senior Member of the Board of Revenue for the Western Provinces, and Agent to the Governor General at Delhi.

Madras.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

WEDNESDAY, 13TH, AUGUST 1823.

Six per Cent.

Bengal Remitable Loan . . . *Premium* 32½.

THE Ship *Cadmus*, Captain Talbert from the Thames the 13th of April and Madeira the 7th of May arrived in the Roads yesterday.

PASSENGERS.—Messrs. George Bright and E. Mackintosh.

The Intelligence brought from England by this Ship has been anticipated by the arrival of the *Sophia*.

His Majesty's Sloop *Sophie* on a Cruize, and the *John Munro* for Calcutta, have sailed since our last report.

Madras Govt. Gaz. August 14.

English News.

LONDON FRIDAY, APRIL 11, 1823.

It is amusing to observe the changes which Time (called by Lord BACON the great innovator) effects in the principles and acts of men. To elucidate this remark, we would point attention to a letter in this day's journal, signed Z., from which it appears that the Emperor ALEXANDER, who is now so anxious for the unqualified submission of the Spaniards to King FERDINAND the legitimate, did in the autumn of 1808, refuse to acknowledge them as any other that the subjects of JOSEPH BUONAPARTE the illegitimate. The whole story is so striking, that we must beg leave to recal it to the attention of the public. After the treaties of Tilsit, BUONAPARTE and the Emperor of RUSSIA had a conference at Erfurth; and there they wrote a letter, which they signed with their two names, addressed and transmitted it to the King of ENGLAND, under date of 12th of October, 1808, offering to negotiate with his MAJESTY the terms of a general peace. Mr. CANNING refused to send a direct reply to this proposition from his BRITANNIC MAJESLY, because by so doing the Emperorship of BOUNAPARTE must have been acknowledged; but an official communication was addressed to the Russian Minister ROMANZOFF, then at Paris, by Mr. CANNING, intimating that the British Ministry were ready to commence the proposed negotiation for peace, provided Commissioners were admitted to the Congress from the Spanish Government. ALEXANDER'S refusal to negotiate on these terms will be seen in the letter to which we refer. [*The Times.*

Since the fall of Corinth, that of Patras is at hand. On the 18th of February the last outworks were stormed, and since the 25th of February from 80 to 90 persons daily perish from famine. The castle of Lepanto also must soon fall, if it be not already taken.—*Allgemeine Zeitung*, April 2.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, MONDAY, APRIL 14.

NEGOTIATIONS WITH FRANCE.

Mr. Secretary Canning being called upon by the Speaker, said, he had Papers, which by the command of his Majesty he had to lay on the Table of the House.

The papers were then laid on the Table.

Mr. Secretary Canning spoke to the following effect.—In moving that the Titles of these Papers, which I by the command of his Majesty have had to present to the House be read, I shall take advantage by permission of the House of the opportunity which that formal motion affords to me, to redeem a pledge which I gave to the House some weeks ago, and to state succinctly the course of policy pursued by his Majesty's Government, and the principles which have guided them in the important and complicated negotiations which had lately fallen to its lot to conduct. I feel that in doing so, I have as awfully important a duty to perform as ever fell on the servant of a great Monarch, and on the servant of a free people; as I have to account to the House for the manner in which the honour of the Crown has been supported, and the interests of the country consulted, in a crisis of unexampled difficulty—a crisis the consequences of which were as yet not ascertained. I state this last circumstance as of importance, because if the event of the war were certain: if it were known which of the evil consequences which it threatened would be realized, I might shape my explanations and defence to that issue; but I feel, in the state of the world, the unexampled difficulty of my situation more strongly, because I am bound to justify the conduct of the British Government as against all imaginable consequences, and all anticipated dangers. In a crisis beset with so many possible and different calamities, teeming with so many dangers, here is but one conseiousness which could sustain any man under its difficulties; it as that of having pursued one intellible object, of having acted on one set of invariable principles; the object we have had in view is the preservation of the peace of the world; the principles which have guided us are those which were well described by an Honourable and Learned Friend of mine, whom I lament that I do not now see in his place (Sir James Mackintosh)—respect for the faith of treaties, respect for the independence of nations, respeet for that published line of policy known by the name of the balance of power in Europe; and last, though not least, a regard for the honour and interests of England. Before I proceed to the narrative of the transactions in question, I must briefly call to recollection what the state of Europe, and of this country in regard to it, was before the month of September last, when these negotiations originated. A meeting of,

some of the sovereigns of Europe similar to several other meetings which had previously taken place, was announced as about tobe held, for consultation in some special affairs and generally on the preservation of peace in Europe. About that time I received the seals of office; and I must here explain a statement which I formerly made as to the policy which I had then to pursue. I mention it from no desire to disconnect myself from my predecessor to office, but I think it necessary to explain the expressions which have been much narrowed by some, and extended by others. I said that I found in the records of my office, (and it was not in the records of that office merely, for it was known to the House and to all the world), a State Paper laying down the principle of non-intereference in all its extent, and with all the qualifications that belonged to it; and when it was attributed to me, that I had applied a new principle to a new case, it was due to my predecessor to refer to that document in which be had stated the principle of non-intereference as clearly and definitely, and with the necessary qulifications, as well expressed as any Statesman had ever laid it down. Having premised this, I must also state that the question which after all, turned out to be the most important one at Verona, the question as to the affairs of Spain, was not anticipated as a subject of discussion. So completely was this the case, that the first in number of the papers which I laid on the table, was a dispatch from the Duke of Wellington, written on his arrival in Paris, in which be stated that he was under the necessity of asking as to the case of Spain. The matter of which the Congress was expected to take cognizance was the state of affairs in the East of Europe, and the complicated transactions between Russia and Turkey. It was on his arrival at Paris that the Duke of Wellington found, in conversation with the French Minister that the case of Spain was to occupy a leading part of the deliberations of the Congress, and he applied for specific instructions as to the language he should hold, and only in the case of the instructions, and of a part of the concluding Paper, should be beg leave to read any of the Documents which he now communicated. The request of the Duke of Wellington, who left England (as far as I recollect) on the 4th of September, a few days after I had taken the seals of office, was dated Sept. 21, and the instructions which I shall now read were dated September 27 (Paper No. 2). With this instruction the Duke of Wellington left Paris for Verona—an instruction not doubtful or overloaded with qualifications, but positive and peremptory (hear) and from which, in the slightest degree, his Grace on no occasion ever swerved. In this statement I have anticipated an objection which was stated with great force as well as ingenuity by an hon. gent. opposite, viz.—That, when England went to a Congress on the affairs of Spain, that England was bound to take care that spain was party to the deliberations of that Congress. The hon. gen. will see that England went to the Congress with no expectation of the prominent part that would be given to the affairs of Spain. So far, too, was the British Goverment from anticipating that any hostile propositions would be brought forward against Spain by France, that the French Government had, by their professions, given every reason to believe that their intentions were of the most pacific kind. I do not allude to any specific or private assurances to this Government, but to papers, publici jures. I particularly speak of the Speech of King of France in the closing of the Session of the Chambers, on the 5th June, 1822. In that Speech, in speaking of the Cordon Sanitaire, his Most Christain Majesty stated, that the season of the year, and the danger of the return of the fever made it necessary for him to continue the line of troops near the Pyrenees, and that malveillance alone could find in those measures a pretext to give a false impression as to his Majesty's intentions. (Hear, hear) Undoubtedly this, the last document which France had issued respecting Spain previously to the meeting of the Congress led the British Government to expect any thing rather than warlike intentions on the part of France, (hear, hear !) and I state it here not to draw from it any hostile inferences, but to account for the instructions of the British Government to its Plenipotentiary at the Congress, not being framed on any ides of such a proposition. It is but just to say, that when the propositions of France were first brougt forward at the Congress, they were not in a hostile shape, but defensive conditional thypothetical. It was not proposed by France at first to bring forward one half of Europe in armed allinace agaist Spain, but the French Plenipotentiary asked what would be the conduct of the Great powers in certain events, all of which supposed some act of offence on the part of Spain ? To this inquiry, the three Continental powers in reply, gave assurances of their countenance and, in certain case, of their assistance to France. To the inquiry, however the British Plenipotentiary was disposed to give no such answer, & in the answers of the Allies, when communicated, he could not express any degree of concurrence; he would give no answer as to hy pothetical causes of hostility, he would not consent to enter into conditional obligations as to undefined contingencies which might commit the country which he represented to hostilities on unknewn grounds. He would not even give an hypothetical concurrence to an hypothetical promise on an hypothetical case; and he demanded, before he entered on such an hypothesis, to know what grounds of offence Spain had actually given, and what specifice dangers were threatened or anticipated. (hear, hear) This proposition of the French Govrenment was discussed in various forms in the conferences at Verona, and the language of the British Minister from the first to the last moment of those discussions, was positive in declining to afford any encouragement to the demands of France—positive in the denial of our answer as to the conduct of the Government in an hypothetical case,—positive in the refusal to have any thing to do with the interference with Spain; and when the Continental Powers determined to transmit to Madrid papers, in which they declared a change in the Spanish Constitution to be the condition on which Spain could preserve their friendship, the British Plenipotentiary declared, that all his Britannic Majesty could do was to continue his Minister at Madrid, to allay the ferment and irritation which the communications of the other Powers must necessarily occasion there, and to " do all the good in his power." (hear.) The French Ministers retired to determine whether he should enter upon those hostilities for which he had laid an hypothetical foundation; the Allies proceeded to prepare the despatches which were sent to their Ambassadors at Madrid, which were not contained in the papers laid on the table, but which are well known, as they have been published in every Gazette of Europe; and the British Plenipotentary went to Paris to renew the attempts which had been ineffectual at Verona, and if they were again ineffectual to demand from his own Govrnment instructions for our Minister at Madrid to disavow all participation in ihe projects of hostile interference, and to counsel them against any excesses which might afford what would be deemed a retrospective justification for the hostile denunciations of the Allies. The Duke of Willington returned to Paris at the begingning of December. At that time the French Government, far from being more hostile in its disposition than it had shown itself in the negotiations at Verona, whether from reconsideration of the circumstances which it is not for me to state, shewed itself more pacific, and it had at one time determined to send back to Verona the despatches which had been prepared at Verona, to pray the sovereigns who were yet there to reconsider them before they were forwarded to Madrid. This is the substance of the first report of the Duke of Wellington from Paris. Up to this time no communication had taken place on the subject of the negotiation at Verona, between this country and Spain, and the cause of this I will shortly explain. in the

last Session of Parliament the clamour, the just clamour, began to be heard through this country of the impediments thrown in the way of our commercial navigation in the west Indian seas. It must bereollected by the Members of the House, that ships bearing the flags, of some of the Colonies engaged in hostilities with Spain, some of Spain itself had committed depredations to an enormous amount, under circumstances loudly calling for the interference of the Government. I certainly remember it, well, because, as a Representative of a great commercial town I had to bring forward complaints of what was declared the supineness of those who had the direction of the power of a great commercial nation, whose rights and interests were considered to have been shamefully violated. At last an arimament was fitted out by which this country was to take into its own hands that redress which had been in vain sought at Madrid. Orders had been given to Commodore Owen, in the event of the pirates again finding refuge on the coast of Cuba, after asking assistance from the Commandant of Cuba with his assistance if he granted it, and withuot his assistance if he wit held it to effect a landing on the coast of Cuba, and to root out the Pirates from their holds. In giving these orders and taking this step, I hope it is unnecesary to say that the British Goverment thought it right to communicate its intentions to the Conrt of Madrid. About the same time pretensions were renewed by some of the Spanish commanders on the Spanish Main—pretensions, obsolete and forgotten for many years, to declare in a state of constructive blockade the whole of the continent of Spanish America, and to capture all vessels which should presume to violate it. There were instances in which this blockade had been rigorously inforced, and more or lesssince 1815, there had been subjects of com plaint on the part of British commerce, and a series of unanswered representations, and unredressed grievances to the Court of Madrid. It was thought necessary, as one angry discussion must take place, to bring all these matters to a point. That justice was on our side, is proved by the fact, that after the negociation, redress was specifically promised: that the injury was not small is sufficietly shown by the sum set aside for the purpose of compensation by the Spanish Government. The sum was half amillion sterling. The mission on which Sir W. A' Count was first employed was, in urging those remonstrances, and in communicating the instructions which had been sent to our commanders in the West Indies—1st. as to the island of Cuba, and 2dly to make reprisals on Spanish ships, if compensation should be withheld for the losses of our merchants. Redress was promised by the Spanish Government, & in time for instructions to be sent to Sir J. Aven & it is but just to say that I believe that promise of redress was made by the Spanish Governmet with the fullest ides of faithfully performing it. I have stated this, unin-vidiously, for when redress was once promised, not a trace of hostile feeling survived; but the House will see that it was not amidst such negotiations that this Government could most effectually interfere in behalf of European Spain. It was not at the moment when we were ourselves preferring claims in behalf o American grievances, that we could assume the best attitude in defending the independence of Spain against European invaders, and it was well to reserve our communications with Madrid, on the transactions at Verona, till the time should come when we might avoid the appearance of at once attacking and protecting her. I have seen in various quarters, and heard that some offence was found in our sending Sir W. A'Court to represent, at the Court of Madrid, the British Government. It was said that he came from Naples to carry his Neapolitan politics to Spain. Now it happened, whimsically enough, that about the time when Sir W. A'Court's name was thus brought forward with obloquy in this country—not about the time be set off for Madrid, for he had proceeded tither long before my appointment, I have nothing more than the slightest personal acquaintance with him,—about the time of Sir W. A'Court's appointment to Spain, the Ministers of the three Allied Powers, called upon me in Downing-street, to make representations against sending him out, as giving countenance to Spain (hear). It was somewhat difficult to steer between these two difficulties: but the answer to the Ministers was short and simple —that Sir W. A'C. was gone—that there he was, and there he must remain. I can well imagine, that as the character in which Sir Wm. A'Court was first employed was that of an obdurate creditor calling for payment—I can well believe that as the Spanish Government was suffering under his daily demands, it might, not knowing the course which the Government he represented was pursuing, as to the connexion of Spain and European politics, entertain an unfavourable idea of Sir W. A'Court in his official character. But as soon as the hope of inducing the Allies to abandon altogether the idea of interfering with Spain was extinguished, information was sent to Madrid of the whole course of the negotiations at Verona. It was then shewn that while Sir W. A'Court had been shewing the obdurate character of a creditor, his Government had been acting towards Spain the part of unsolicited friendship. Since that time the feeling towards Sir W. A'Court has been considerably changed, and that Gentleman himself has displayed as earnest endeavours and as Spanish a feeling to do good to Spain as any one could possibly shew. While Spain was yet uncertain as to the course of the negotiations at Verona, an application was made from the Spanish Ministers to the British Government—first, to known the actual course of those negociations, and then to induce this country to use its good offices in the maintenance of peace. In this, which was a written application, care was taken by the Spanish Minister that nothing should be requested that might be inconsistent with the most strictly conceived system of neutrality—"good offices, counsels, the reflections of one friend in favour of another," which do not place a nation in concert of attack or defence with a another, and would rather entitle the party interfering to the thanks of the opposite party, than expose it to any hostile feeling. Such was the nature of the intervention which the Spanish Minister specifically requested. After the receipt of this communication his Majesty's Government did not hesitate a moment to write to the Duke of Wellington to offer the mediation of his Majesty to accommodate the differences between France and Spain. The French Government, after some deliberation, declined the proffered mediation, as the difference between the two countries were not of that specific and practical kind that a mediation could remove them, but that they had grown out of the state of things in the two kingdoms—that they had arisen from the influence which the state of things in Spain had had on his Most Christian Majesty's Government, and that the two countries had got into such a state of irritation, that war would be preferable as affording some chance of a solution, (hear), I am really stating as nearly, as I can the substance of the argument of the French Government—it was added, however, that his most Christian Majesty could not accept the mediation of England; he would willingly accept of a reciprocation of good offices, and begged his Britannic Majesty to continue his good offices at Paris and Madrid. Here I admitt was a case in which it may be said, that unless something tangible was brought forward we should have begged to withdraw from further interference. I admit that this was a case in which it would have been justifiable for as to withdraw ourselves, but as at the same time that the mediation was declined, this step was accompanied with the most solemn assurances of pacific intentions, and, as an alarm beyond example prevailed as to the danger of the war, not to Spain only, but to France, and through her to all Europe, while there was even a chance of peace, and while it was through the exertions of this country only, that the chance could be taken advantage of, that I think it was our duty to try what could be done, not by mediation, which was rejected, but by the good which was admitted. At this state, too, there was this special advantage as compared with the time of the negotiations at Verona, viz.—that the question was reduced to a simple on between France and Spain. Of the cases in which the Allies we rebound to interfere in behalf of France, none had arrived, and we at least had the certainty before us, if we failed to prevent the war, that our interference could neither hasten it or render it more dangerous. We did consequently use our good offices, and in doing so we took the utmost care not only to distinguish our conduct from that of the Continental Powers, and our principles from those which France avowed in the dispatch to her Minister, but gard against the supposition of any thing like unfriendly interference. The Duke of Wellington had sustained Spanish liberty against the attacks of France, and had ultimately made it triumphant; the independence which he had established by his sword, he had endeavoured to preserve inviolate by his diplomatic labours at Verona. If ever there was a man who was entitled to honour in

Spain, it was the Duke of Wellington. Nothing, therefore, could be less invidious than that the man who had earned a Spanish character by gratitude and by adoption, should speak what many of his private friends at Madrid knew to have been long his real sentiments. The Duke of Wellington, therefore sent his friend to Madrid—the partner of the toils of the Peninsular war—the assistant of his labours at Verona, with his opinion of the course which it would be prudent for Spain to pursue. This opinion was given in a paper delivered at Madrid, put together not with all the finesse of diplomacy, but honestly and plainly spoken. This opinion was given after Spain had asked for our interference and our counsels; it was after France had stated that it was through England alone that she could look for an accommodation; it was at a time when it was through such a proposal alone that we could look for a pacification that this last expedient was resorted to: then it was, that not asking any thing for ourselves, not making this or that form of constitutional reformation the condition of our friendship, or even of our exertions, but suggesting what we thought for the advantage of Spain, and echoing the voice of Spaniards, that the advice of the Duke of Wellington was sent to the Spaniards. This advice was offered, and Lord Fitsroy Somerset was sent to Madrid after the mediation of this country, for the reason good or

(To be continued in the Appendix.)

PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, THURSDAY, APRIL 10.

THE CATHOLIC QUESTION.

Lord HOTHAM asked the Attorney-General for Ireland whether it was his intention to bring forward the motion relative to the Catholic Question at the time for which his notice stood—namely, the 17th instant. The right hon. and learned gentleman must be aware that many members of the house had been put to considerable inconvenience on a former occasion by the postponement of a similar motion, and on the present occasion many persons entertained doubts whether the question would be brought forward at the time for which it was at present fixed. He therefore hoped the right hon. and learned gentleman would, for the satisfaction of the house, be so good as to answer the question which he had taken the liberty to ask him.

Mr. PLUNKETT observed, that the postponement of the discussion which the noble member had alluded to arose out of circumstances over which he had no control, and he exceedingly regretted that it should have occasioned any inconvenience to members. With respect to the question which had been proposed by the noble member, he had no hesitation to state, that it was his firm intention to bring forward the motion of which he had given notice on the 17th inst.

FOREIGN RELATIONS.

Colonel DAVIES seeing the right honourable Secretary for Foreign Affairs in his place, asked him whether, if, as he had given notice, he should on Monday next lay upon the table of the house certain documents, it was his intention to enter into a general statement of the foreign policy of the Government? If he were right in supposing that that was the intention of the right honourable secretary, the members on that side of the house on which he (Colonel Davies) sat, would be placed in this embarrassing situation—they must either attempt to combat the statement of the right honourable secretary, without having had access to the documents upon which it would be founded, or they must allow it to go forth to Europe uncontradicted. He thought the fairest course for Ministers to pursue would be to lay the documents on the table on Monday, and to fix upon some subsequent day for the statement which the right hon. secretary had promised to make.

Mr. CANNING replied, that the hon. member was perfectly right in supposing that it was his intention, when he should on Monday next, in obedience to the commands of his Majesty, lay certain documents on the table of the house, to state the general outline of the policy which the British Government had pursued with respect to the late transactions on the Continent. Far from thinking that he would by so doing place the house under any embarrassment, he was of opinion that he was adopting the course which would be most convenient to the house. The present case was one of an extraordinary and unusual character. It was not an usual practice of Government to lay documents on the table of the house on which they did not intend to call for some proceeding; but in the present instance, Government intended to depart from the customary usage, by not proposing to found any proceeding upon the documents which would not preclude any member from adopting what course he might think expedient with respect to the papers. In most cases in which documents relative to negotiations had been laid before Parliament, the negotiations had terminated in a declaration of war; and on all such occasions Government had possessed an opportunity of stating to Parliament, the country, and the world what had been the course of action and policy which had led to the issuing of the declaration of war. The late negotiations, however, had not terminated in the manner to which he had alluded, and the statement which he intended to make was merely meant to supply the place of a declaration of the Government. In what he should state next Monday he would not anticipate any contested question, or call for any premature approbation of the conduct of Ministers: he would deliver a plan unvarnished tale, which would leave it open for any member either to contest the fidelity of his statement or to combat the policy of Government. In conclusion, he would repeat, that in the course which he proposed to pursue there was a great convenience to the house, and particularly to the hon. members opposite, if they should desire to express their disaprobation of the conduct of the Government.

CROWN PRISONERS.

Mr. HUME moved for two returns connected with prisoners:—the first, a return of the number of persons now confined as crown debtors, distinguishing the amounts of their debts, and the terms during which they had been imprisoned:—the second, a return of the number of persons confined in the Fleet prison for contempt of Court, specifying whether for offence againt the Court of Chancery, or the Court of Exchequer, or against any and what civil or ecclesiastical Court;—an account to be appended to this last return of all persons who had died in prison under confinement for contempt of Court, between the 11th of July, 1820, and the present time. In moving for these papers, the honourable member for Aberden said, he only moved for the continuation of documents which, up to the years 1819 and 1820, were already before the house. By the return of crown debtors furnished in the year 1819, it appeared that at that time, more than 200 persons were confined for debts due to the Crown, principally upon claims on the part of the Board of Excise. By the return of prisoners for contempt produced in the year 1820, it would be found that at that period, 31 individuals were in confinement many of them having been seven, some fourteen, and one so long as thirty-one years in prison. He (Mr. Hume) could not but consider the whole law regarding crown prisoners as most harsh and unequitable in its operation. He saw no reason why a man, indebted upon a claim from the excise, or upon any claim arising with the Government, should not have the same relief open to him which he might resort to against a private debtor. As the law stood, men were subject to, and endured imprisonment for years under penalties or security bonds as low as twenty or five and twenty pounds. The punishment so inflicted upon a man for being poor was unreasonably severe, and the source to which he must look for any remission of that punishment was the last in which, fairly, that power of remission ought to be vested. At present the degree of imprisonment which a crown debtor had to endure depended upon the degree of favour which in the proper quarter, he could command. It would be infinitely better if the liberation of crown debtors, was to rest solely within the will of Government, that the scale of punishment should be definitely declared, and that it should be fully understood, when a man was sentenced to a fine, for how much of imprisonment that fine (in case of inability to pay it) might be commuted. After again urging the policy of putting debtors to the Crown, as to all points of advantage, upon the same footing with private debtors, Mr. Hume proceeded to the point of imprisonments for contempt of court. The power of committal for contempt, as it stood at the present day, was a power unfit to be held by the Lord Chancellor, or by any judge in England. Instances would be found, upon papers already before the house, of no less than 20 persons having died within a few years, under sentence for contempt, after fourteen, twenty, and some thirty years' imprisonment. One individual had died in the year 1820, in prison since the year 1789, and confined only for refusal to pay a sum of 406l. No doubt, offences against the authority of a court, or failures in the respect due to it, ought to be punished; but not by imprisoument for thirty years, or for life. The power of committal, too, ought not to rest solely with the judge. For every other offence which a man might be guilty of, he was entitled to have the question—his innocence or guilty—tried by a jury of his country; and why not so in cases of alleged contempt? Why was a man who happened to displease the Lord Chancellor to be put, in a manner, out of the pale of those laws and principles to which, under any other circumstance of difficulty, he would look confidently for protection?

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL thought the hon. member for Aberdeen wrong in his view of the law as it existed. All persons confined for non-payment of money pursuant to an order of court, were already entitled to their discharge

under the insolvent act. Persons who remained in prison for contempts, as they were called, of court, were commonly persons who refused to do some act, within their power, which the court ordered them to do. For instance—a case came before the Lord Chancellor. Upon investigation, it was decided that one of the parties—say the defendant—ought to do a particular act, such as the execution of a deed or instrument. Under such circumstances, (and the case was a case of every day), the court had no power to compel the execution of the deed or instrument in question; all it could do, was to imprison for refusal. To deprive the court of the power to imprison, was, in effect to nullify its jurisdiction; and surely the party suffering had no right to complain of a confinement which he sought of his own will, and to which he could put an end when he thought proper. As for cases of persons committed for disrespect to a court, it could not but be within the knowledge of the hon. member for Aberdeen himself, that such individuals were always, after a very reasonable infliction of imprisonment, liberated upon their apology and submission. With respect to putting crown debtors generally upon the same footing with debtors to private individuals, he (the Solicitor-General) should show, in a word, that the thing was impracticable. The great mass of crown debtors consisted of persons confined for non-payment of penalties which they had incurred by violations of the law—chiefly by offences against the excise laws. Now the enabling such persons to get their liberation under the insolvent act, would absolutely destroy the revenue of the country. Every man of desperate fortune would at once strike into the illicit trade; sure of enormous gains if he escaped detection: and quit at the worst for a term of three months imprisonment. Besides, the situations of the crown debtor and of the private debtor were not alike. One of the main arguments for liberating a man from imprisonment at the suit of a private individual, was the possible existence of irritation, of vindictive feeling on the part of the creditor. On the part of Government, there could be no such feeling: and the general practice of the Lords of the Treasury, with respect to petitions addressed to them for liberation, would be the best answer to any charge like severity towards debtors who were liable to the Crown.

Mr. PEEL begged to disclaim any idea, like that attributed to him by the hon. member for Aberdeen, of apportioning certain quantities of imprisonment to the liquidation of certain penalties. The lenity of the Crown would always be freely dispensed, but it could be dispensed only with a due regard to the circumstances of particular cases. Some portion of imprisonment, where a fine was not paid, became absolutely necessary; because, if fines were not exacted, of course they would cease to be paid altogether.

Dr. LUSHINGTON thought the present course, where persons refused to obey an order of Court, inconvenient and ineffective. It frequently happened now, that a man spent his money in prison, (under sentence for contempt), defrauding the party who by right was entitled to it. He thought it would be better where a man refused to execute any deed or settlement, that the judge should have power to execute it in his name.

Mr. W. WYNN said a few words, which we did not distinctly catch.

Mr. RICARDO objected to the imposition of a fine by a judge, afterwards to be remited by a Secretary of State. It would be as well for a judge to pass but one sentence—say death—for all crimes, and afterwards leave the Government to inflict what quantity of chastisement it thought fit. The judge who tried the cause was the fit person to decide what penalty the offender should endure; and a judge was bound to consider deeply, before he imposed a fine, the means which a defendant might have of discharging it.

After a few words from Mr. HUME, the returns were ordered to be produced.

FOREIGN POLICY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

HAMBURGH, APRIL 4.

Sir—Be so good as to direct the attention of your readers—that is to say, persons who love truth, and who are neither dazzled nor intimidated either by the purple of Kings or the purple of Jacobins—to what is stated in the abridged history of the treaties of peace by M. Frederick Schoel, tom. ix. p. 199, (Paris, 1817). The Emperor Alexander, the ally of Napoleon, had made propositions for peace, dated Erfurth, October 12, 1808. Mr. Canning made it a condition, that the Regency of Spain, acting in the name of Ferdinand VII., should be admitted to the Congress. Mr. Canning says in his official note—"To Spain, his Majesty is not yet bound by any formal instrument; but his Majesty has, in the face of the world, contracted with that nation engagements not less sacred and not less binding upon his Majesty's mind than the most solemn treaties."

As the Court de Romnazoff, the Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs, was then at Paris, he replied, under the date of the 28th of Nov. 1808, to Mr, Canning's note, "That the admission of the Sovereigns in alliance with England to a Congress cannot be a point of any difficulty, and that Russia and France consent to it. But this principle by no means extends to the necessity of admitting the Plenipotentiaries of the Spanish Insurgents; the Emperor of Russia cannot admit them * * * * * * * * * Moreover, he has already acknowledged the King Joseph Napoleon. He has announced to his Britannic Majesty, that he was united with the Emperor of the French for peace as well as for war; and his Imperial Majesty here repeats that declaration."

Romanzoff afterwards very adroitly avails himself of Mr. Canning's declaration—that no treaty existed between Great Britain and the Spaniards. He expresses his satisfaction "that in this difference of opinion respecting the Spaniards, nothing presents itself which can either prevent or delay the opening of a congress."

In the note addressed by Romanzoff to Mr. Canning and dated December 9, 1808, it is said—"Nor can his Majesty conceive by what obligation of duty or of interest, or by what principle of Russian policy, his Imperial Majesty has found himself compelled to acknowledge the right assumed by France to depose and imprison friendly Sovereigns, and forcibly to transfer to herself the allegiance of loyal and independent nations. If these be indeed the principles to which the Emperor of Russia has inviolably attached himself—to which his Imperial Majesty has pledged the character and resources of his empire, which he has united himself with France to establish by war, and to maintain in peace, deeply does his Majesty lament the determination by which the sufferings of Europe must be aggravated and prolonged."

At page 193, M. Schoel says—"Though nothing has been published respecting the negotiations between Buonaparte and Alexander I., the course of events proved that it had been agreed upon that France should not oppose the union of Modavia and Walachia to the Russia Empire, while the Emperor Alexander appears to have promised that he would not oppose the execution of Buonaparte's projects against Spain."

M Schoel is at present secretary to the Count de Bernstoff, Minister for Foreign Affairs to the King of Prussia. Were any one now to point out the same facts respecting the Emperor Alexander, which M. Schoel stated in 1817, he would soon find himself roughly treated by the slaves of the police.

The famous Verona note was not done by M. Schoel. Had it been his, the manufacture would not have been so bad, at least in as far as regards the form. It is said that Schoel was the first who brought forward the principle of legitimacy; he was before Talleyrand in starting it."

The following Captains have been promoted to the rank of Rear-Admirals of the Blue:—Honourable Sir Charles Paget, Robert Williams, and Richard Worseley.

Yesterday a Court of Director was holden at the India House when William Wigram and William Astell, Esqrs., were chosen Chairman and Deputy Chairman for the year ensuing.

The following in an extract of a letter from the agent to Lloyd's at Genoa, dated March 29:—"The master of a coasting vessel arrived here from Cette, reports, that on passing the outer roads of Toulon, on 22d instant, he observed two line of battle ships, and three frigates, at anchor there. It is reported that fifteen ships of war, of different rates, are fitting out in that port, and that orders had arrived to arm the batteries on the coast, for the protection of their trade against cruisers. The fleet of this state is preparing to fit out.".

Although the gout whose return we mentioned in our last, has not entirely quitted the King, yet it gives us pleasure to be enabled to state that his Majesty's health is daily and decidedly improving. The fit was indeed extremely slight, and the effects of it are already nearly removed. The Palace report up to a late hour last night was that his Majesty was better.—*Brighton Gazette.*

Mrs. Hughes Ball, we understand, is not the daughter of Lord Fife. She is the legitimate daughter of a Spanish gentleman of good family. When his lordship first became acquainted with the mother, then a widow, Mrs. Ball was already five years old. It seems he gave a pleged to the mother that he would take charge of the education of young Mercandotti, and he is understood to have expended nearly 1,000l. a-year on her education.—*Morning paper.*

A cause having been tried before Lord Kenyon, and a verdict given for the plaintiff, the defendant, not content with the verdict, called the plaintiff a perjured rascal. An action was brought for slander; and when brought before Lord Kenyon, one of the witnesses was called to prove the words. "What else did he say?" asked Lord Kenyon. "Why, my Lord," he added, "you were a *rascal*, and the Jury *all a parcel of d—d fools.*" Upon which the learned Judge

directed a verdict to be entered for the defendant, as the words (his Lordship said) had been spoken in such blind passion, that he was not likely to be seriously believed.

SPAIN

MADRID, March 29.

Under date of the 18th, the Secretary for the Home Department of the Peninsula addressed the following Royal order to the Political Chiefs:—

CIRCULAR.

"The present state of our relations with the French Government, and the fear that our just and circumspect conduct towards all the Powers of Europe may prove insufficient to maintain that peace and harmony which is conducive to the interests of all, have induced his Majesty to put in practice every measure for avoiding a war, which the Spanish people neither fear nor provoke.

"One of the most proper means for the attainment of this object, doubtless, is the removal of the Government to a point sufficiently remote from the Pyrenees to afford the least possible hope of surprise to the French army, which is now advancing to that frontier, and at the same time so situated as to enable the functions of the Government to act with their wonted rapidity and energy. These considerations occasioned choice to be made of the city of Seville, the ancient residence of the Spanish Monarchs. This city is so situated as to combine advantages which might in vain be sought for in any other part of the Peninsula, and on a former occasion it afforded the repose and security necessary for the welfare of the nation when foreign armies, commanded by an usurper, came, with promises of peace and happiness, to spread terror and desolation throughout this fovoured land.

"Designs of a similar nature, which were premeditated by our enemies, have been frustrated by the foresight of the King, who issued the necessary orders for effecting the above-mentioned removal with all due speed. The safety of the King's august person, that of the Royal family, and all the high officers of the Government, being thus ensured, his Majesty will continue to exercise his solicitude for the public welfare in Seville so long as circumstances may render his continuance in that city necessary for the preservation of the interests of the State, which his Majesty has sworn to protect at all hazards.

"Nothing can be more gratifying to his Majesty than to observe the admirable zeal evinced by the Political Chiefs and other authorities in the discharge of their respective duties, which at all times are esteemed sacred by patriotic functionaries, but which are much more so at the present moment, when the state of public affairs presents additional excitement for the exercise of every honorable principle.

"His Majesty wishes that the nature of the war intended to be commenced against a country which has always observed the most rigid circumspection in her conduct towards the rest of Europe, should be well understood, and that the injustice and perfidy of such a proceeding should be felt. If, however, this aggression against the principles of the law of nations and true policy should actually take place, the Spaniards, who are shielded against the arts of seduction by the prudent warnings of their public authorities, as well as by their own magnanimous sentiments, will firmly resist, and heroically subdue, the enemy who shall dare to set foot on the land in which they have secured to themselves so many glorious advantages. In conformity with these views, your Excellency will regulate your conduct, progressively communicating to His Majesty whatever may be worthy of his royal attention, as he has ordered."

THE KING'S JOURNEY.

At every stage of the King's progress, the Ministers send despatches to Madrid. The last, which appear in the *Espectador* of the 27th, will serve to show the form and style of these official communications:—

"I hereby make known, that the Secretary of State for the Home Department has transmitted to me the following letter:—

"'Excellent Senor,—Their Majesties and their Royal Highnesses arrived here, at two o'clock in the afternoon of this day, without any alteration in their important health. They were received amidst repeated *Vivas* for the Constitution and Constitutional King, pronounced by the inhabitants with an enthusiasm truly patriotic. By Royal order I make this communication. God preserve you many years, &c. . . . "'GASCO.

In the Memoirs of the celebrated Countess of Dorset, written by herself, is the following curious passage:—"A little after this, may Lady, and a great deal of other companie, went down with my aunt of Warwick to North Hall, and from thence we all went to Tibbal's to se the Kinge (James I.), who used my mother and my aunte very gratiouslie; but we all saw a great chaunge betweene the fashion of the Court as it was now, and of that in the Queene's for we were all louzy by sittinge in Sir Thomas Erskin's chamber."

Yesterday a Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when the thanks of the Court were voted unanimously to James Pattison and William Wigram, Esquires, chairman and deputy chairman, for their zeal and attention to the Company's interest during the last year.

The Times, April 10.

LAW.

ASSIZES.

York, March 24.—Insurance Cause.—Godfrey Higgins *v.* Reid and Others.—This important cause came on on Monday, and was continued by adjournment until half-past eight o'clock on Tuesday night. It was an action brought by Godfrey Higgins, Esq. against the Directors of the Rock Assurance Office, to recover the sum of 3000*l.* being the amount of an assurance effected on the life of Robert Christie Burton, Esq. of Hotham, near North Cave, in this county, who died at Paris in April, 1822.—Mr. Scarlett opened the case in an address of considerable ability, and Mr. Brougham addressed the jury on the part of the defendants, in a speech which occupied two hours and a half in the delivery; and though he was advocate for what may be considered the unpopular side of the question, the ability he displayed extorted from the audience an audible, and we may add, involuntary burst of applause. The reply of Mr. Scarlett occupied an hour and thirty-five minutes; and the charge of Mr. Justice Bayley comprised a period of two hours and forty minutes; the deliberation of the jury was brief, as they were not more than six minutes out of Court. The following is a brief outline of the case:—Robert Christie Burton, Esq. on whose life the insurance was effected, was the son of Gen. Christie, and inherited, in right of his mother, whose name he assumed, an estate of the value of 4 or 5,000*l.* per annum; but very early in life he involved himself in pecuniary difficulties, by habits of unbounded expense, which made him the inmate of a gaol for a considerable portion of his mature age. In the year 1818, an attempt was made by some of his friends to raise money on his estate, in which, as he had no issue, he had only a life interest, and the sum of 29,000*l.* was ultimately advanced by Godfrey Higgins. In order to secure Mr. Higgins from the possibility of sustaining a severe loss, insurances were effected in different offices, to the amount of 25,000*l.* Mr. Higgins taking the residue of the risk upon himself; of this sum, 3000*l.* was effected in the Rock Assurance Office, and 4000*l.* in the European Office. The other offices paid the amount of their different policies, but the claim was resisted by the two offices just named. Before assurances are effected, there must be a certificate from two medical men, one of them a physician, certifying that the person whose life is proposed for insurance is free from any disease which is likely to shorten life, and a declaration is made in writing, that the party has had the small-pox or cow-pox; has never had the gout, and does not labour under any disease the tendency of which is to shorten life. The policy also contains a clause, setting forth that if this declaration is in any respect untrue, the policy shall be void. The defendants insisted that the policy was void on the ground of Mr. Burton having had the gout before this policy was effected; and on the further ground of his having had an epileptic fit, which, it was alleged, was a disease tending to shorten life: but the main reliance was on the gout, on which point an immense body of evidence was given on both sides. As the affirmative lay with the defendants, evidence was given at considerable length to show that Mr. Burton, previous to the 3d April, 1819, had several attacks of the gout. This was repelled by a still greater number of witnesses on the side of the plaintiff, who, in order to establish the proposition, that Mr. Burton had naturally an *iron frame*, detailed a series of excesses both in eating and drinking, fighting, sparring, shooting, walking, riding, and sporting, which it required the strength of Hercules to support. He had, for instance, beef steaks, eggs, a bottle of porter, and a stiff glass of brandy and water to break-fast, which he took in bed; a uncheon of beef or mutton at one o'clock; a copious dinner at five; and hot supper at nine; the whole washed down with more than a sufficient quantity of wine and spirits. This was his ordinary diet; but examples were given in which the debauch was continued to a late hour in the night or rather morning, and this evidence was introduced to account for an epileptic fit with which he was seized in 1818. It became an important question in the cause to decide whether epilepsy was a disease which had a tendency to shorten life. On this point "the doctors disagreed." Three out of five of the medical gentlemen called were of opinion that it had no such tendency, except it was an organic disease, while the other two were

equally clear that it had always that tendency. A considerable number of witnesses were examined to negative the specific allegation, that Mr. Burton had the gout previous to 1819, and to prove that he continued in a good state of health to the close of 1821. Mr. Burton, notwithstanding the exertions made by his friends to relieve him from the effects of his former improvidence, gathered no lessons of wisdom from experience; he soon became again embarrased, was secreted in England from his creditors for about five months, and in the beginning of the year 1822 went to France, that he might be more effectually protected from their importunities; in the capital of which kingdom he died. Dr. Robertson, an English physician resident in Paris, certified that he had died of atrophy and irrigular gout—Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY recapitulated the evidence. His Lordship said, that if the jury should be of opinion that Mr. Burton had had an unequivocal attack of the gout previous to the 4th December, 1818, the day on which his declaration was dated, the policy would be void, and the defendants would be entitled to a verdict; or if they were of opinion that Mr. Burton was epileptic, and should also be satisfied that epilepsy had a tendency to shorten life, in that case also their verdict must be for the defendants. If they were of a contrary opinion on both these points, or if they doubted with respect to both of them, their verdict must be in favour of the plaintiff. His Lordship, in the course of his remarks on the gormandizing of Mr. Burton, observed, that he might with propriety be called a foul feeder.—The jury retired for about six minutes, and on their return into Court found a verdict for the plaintiff for 3000*l*—A loud expression of approbation immediately followed the annunciation of the verdict,

SPRING ASSIZES.

TAUNTON.

George Clerk, the coachman of a Bristol and Bath coach, was tried under the new act of Parliament, for manslaughter, in having furiously driven a coach so that it was upset, and a person named James Hamilton killed.

The counsel who conducted the prosecution, in stating the case to the jury, urged the necessity of visiting those to whom the safety of the lives and limbs of so many of his Majesty's subjects was intrusted, with severe punishment, whenever by their carelessness either was lost or endangered.

The first witness called was Mr. Smart, who stated that on the evening of the 14th of February last he started from Bristol to go to Bath in the coach of which the prisoner was the dirver The witness described the manner in which the prisoner drove on the several parts of the road when the deceased with his nephew got up. The prisoner appeared to be in liquor, as they went on he whipped the horses furiously. As he drove through the turnpike-gate near Bristol, he nearly ran against the gate The nephew of the deceased told the prisoner he had "skimmed it near." One of the passengers told him if he drove so fast he would upset the coach: but the prisoners kept increasing his violence on the horses. He increased the speed very little for the coach was going at such a rate, that to increase the speed a great deal was impossible. After they had passed the bridge which goes over the Avon, about 100 yards, the coach was upset by the furious driving. The coach was not upset, in witness's opinion by running against any thing. It was running straight when it was upset. All were thrown of the top. Witness saw the deceased, and thought his skull was fractured. The prisoner requested assistance in getting the coach to right, but witness gave no assistance. He was too much bruised about himself. The deceased was carried to Bath. The coach was going at the rate of about fourteen miles an hour when it was upset. There were four passengers at the time inside, and eight outside The coach swung from side to side as it went along.

John Anthony, another passenger, said, after he had been on the coach some time he thought the prisoner had been drinking exceedingly. The coach drove furiously on, and witness felt very uncomfortable at the time, and thought himself in danger. He requested a person who was talking to the prisoner to speak to him or divert his attention from the horses.

Mr. Ackland, a surgeon at Bath, stated, that on the 14th of February he found the deceased labouring under a very severe wound. After lingering a considerable time, he died from the effects of a fracture on the base of the skull, as the witness ascertained afterwards.

Mr. Smith, of the White Hart inn, Bath, proved that the deceased on the night the coach was upset was brought in in a state of insensibility, and languished there until he died.

The defence set up in behalf of the prisoner was, that a spring had broken accidentally on the road, and thereby thrown it on one side, so that it upset. A witness proved that the coach arrived at the White Hart inn, with one of the springs broken off; but on his cross-examination it turned out that this spring had been broken before, and was only mended by a thin piece of iron. On the re-examination of all the passengers, there appeared to be no reason for believing that it might not have been broken by the coach overseting.

Some witness gave the prisoner a good character for humanity.

The Jury immediately found the prisoner.—*Guilty.*

Mr. Justice BURROUGH, in passing sentence on the prisoner, observed that by a recent act of Parliament he was empowered to sentence him to transportation for life; but as this was the first instance which his Lordship knew of, of a conviction for the offence of furiously driving, he did not think it necessary to visit him with the full measure of punishment which the law enabled him to inflect, and he should impose a more lenient punishment, in the hopes that that would operate as a first warning to those of his class. His Lordship, however, could not help observing, that a great portion of the evil was occasioned by the inattention of the proprietors themselves, who encouraged this system of driving furiously, for the purpose of out-stripping each other, and getting more money by performing journeys in a shorter time. Such a rate of travelling as 12 or 14 miles an hour by a coach laden with passengers, was a rate which could not be sanctioned, for it was dangerous and illegal, and those who adopted it must beware, for they did it at their peril. He was afraid, however, they would go on driving faster and faster, until by repeated accidents it became necessary to put a stop to the system, by sentencing those who in the pursuit of it occasioned the death of any of his Majesty's subjects, to be transported for life. His Lordship sentenced the prisoner to imprisoned for 12 month in the country gaol, and during that time to be kept to hard labour at the treadmills.—There were many *Jehus* in Court, amongst whom the conviction and sentence appeared to excite a strong sensation.

POLICE.

BOW STREET.

CHRISTMAS COMFORTS.—On Tuesday, an aged little gentlewoman—one Madame Simeon—was charged with having committed an assault on Mrs. Eliza Christmas, with a candlestick. Mrs. Eliza Christmas is herself an elderly personage, verging upon fifty two. She was once the happy wife of Captain Wright; and, whilst she was so, nothing ever went wrong with her. Captain Wright was a man of substance, and kept a cash account at Hoare's banking-house; but in process of time he died, and left his disconsolate widow in possession of 5,000*l*. The winding up of his accounts at Hoare's necessarily took the widow there; and there she became acquainted with one of the clerks, whose name was Christmas. Christmas is a cold frosty name; but the widow was *warm* in wordly goods' and so Mr. Christmas melted, and thawed as it were, before the united charms of the widow's purse and her person: the widow was by no means chilled by his approaches, and in due time they became man and wife—Mr. and Mrs. Christmas. And as Mr. and Mrs. Christmas they might doubtless have been as happy as two and twenty and fifty generally are when united, had not the destinies decreed it otherwise. It so happened, that Mr. Christmas had too much of summer in his constitution, and his affections for his spouse "could not hold the beat"—at least so thought Mrs. Christmas. In her opinion Mr. Christmas got colder, and colder, and colder, month after month, till at last she discovered—or fancied she had discovered--that he had actually transferred his affections to Mrs. Chatterley, the actress. It was in vain that Mr. Christmas positively denied the transfer; the "green-eye'd monster" was too much for him, and after much ado they parted. It further appeared, that at their parting Mr. Christmas agreed to allow Mrs. Christmas 120*l* per annum. Latterly, however, it has not been paid regularly. On Monday se'nnight, Mrs. Christmas met a *good natured* friend, who told her if she made haste she would see her husband and Mrs. Chatterley talking together. She hastened to Craven-street, but could not see her husband; she however saw Mrs. Chatterley tripping along, and fired at the sight she flew after her, demanding to know what right she had to be with her husband? Mrs. Chatterley vouchsafed her no reply. They arrived at the door of Mrs. Macdonald—in whose house Mrs. Chatterley and her mother (Madame Simeon) reside. Mrs. Chatterley was admitted; and Mrs. Christmas went in and again repeated her demand. An altercation ensued, and in the midst of it, Madame Simeon pops out and gives Mrs Christmas a thump on the lip with the butt-end of a brass candlestick, which cut her lip completely through. This was the assault, and Madame Simeon replied, that hearing Mrs. Chatterley and Mrs. Christmas at high words, she came out, and perceiving that Mrs. Christmas had grasped Mrs. Chatterley by the throat,

she struck Mrs. Christmas with the candlestick to prevent her choaking Mrs. Chatterley.—Neither Mr. Christmas nor Mrs. Charterly were present at the examination, but a gentleman named Trace informed his Worship, that he, being convinced there was not the slightest foundation for the jealousy of Mrs. Christmas, had taken infinite pains to prevent the disputes consequent thereon from becoming public; but all his labours were useless. Mrs. Chritmas in reply, declared solemnly that her jealousy was not groundless, &c—Mr. HALLS observed that he had nothing to do with any thing but the assault—"If your husband, Madam, chose to quit his Christmas fire-side for a still more genial atmosphere, I cannot help it—it is no uncommon occurrence. But an assault has been distinctly sworn to, and therefore Madame Simeon must find bail, to answer it at the Sessions."

The Examiner, April 7.

BOW-STREET.—Mr. Bowen, a respectable licensed victualler, in Duke's-court, Bow-street made an application yesterday to Sir RICHARD BIRNIE, on behalf of two young girls, who he said had fallen under his notice in rather a singular manner, and whom he was anxious to save from the ruin which might await them, if something were not done to place them beyond the reach of harm. He went on to state, that early that morning, a decently dressed old Irishwoman came into his house, the Queen's Head, accompanied by two remarkably pretty-looking girls, one 15, the other 17 years of age, and whilst they were taking some slight refreshment, he heard the old woman lamenting that she had it not in her power to do more for them and wondering what would become of them in "this large place," without money or friends. The girls wept, and said they must beg their way home. This induced him to ask them some questions, and he learned that the girls were sisters, and natives of Shepton-Mallet, Somersetshire, and that about six years ago their mother deserted them, and their father, who had formerly been a seaman, returned to his old profession, leaving them almost destitute. By the kindness of a distant relation, they were apprenticed to a silkweaver at Shepton-Mallet, and they remained there in comfort until Monday last, when they received a letter from their father, stating that he was just returned from a prosperous voage, and wished to see them immediately in London. They obtained money sufficient to defray their expenses to London from Bath, whither they proceeded on foot, and mounted upon a stage-coach. Their good old Irish friend happened to be on the same coach on her way from Ireland to London, and they got acquainted. They arrived in town on Wednesday morning, and the old woman left them to make their way to the house where they were to meet their father, but in the evening she met them again accidentally, and the moment they saw her they burst into tears, and said they had lost the letter which they received from their father, and were unable to find him. They also stated that having a brother in the 1st regiment of Guards they inquired of a soldier whom they met if he knew him; he said he did, and inveigled them to a house which they had sense enough to discover was a very bad one, and when they refused to stay, he attempted to steal their bundle, but was prevented by a crowd getting about the door attracted by their cries. They had but 8d. in their pocket, and were wandering they knew not whither when they met the old woman. She got them a lodging for the night, and yesterday morning happened to fix upon his house to give them some breakfast.

Sir RICHARD BIRNIE said, he was very glad Mr. Bowen had made the application, immediately sent for the girls, and after questioning them gave them some money for present use, and proposed that they should remain in London for a days, when he would think of some arrangement for their benefit.

Mr. Bowen offered to keep them at his own house for a few days, but the girls expressed a strong anxiety to get home, and while the conversation was going on, Mr. Corbett, one of the overseers of St. Martin's in which parish the Queen's Head is situate, entered the office, and on being appealed to by the Magistrate, immediately gave them 30s. on behalf of the parish Several gentlemen present gave their mites, and in a few minutes the girls were in possession of a sum amply sufficient to convey them home. They thanked their benefactors with simple earnestness, and the old Irish-woman was only prevented by the officers from going on her knees to pray for blessings upon "the kind jontlemen," as she called them.

Sir R. BIRNIE complimented her highly upon the excellent feeling she had shown

The worthy host of the Queen's Head took the girls to his house, gave them a dinner, and afterwards reported to the Magistrate that he had seen them safely off by a stage-coach to Frome, within 12 miles of Shepton Mallet.

The Times April, 11.

SUICIDE, AND ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE SIR CHARLES BAMPFYLDE.

During the whole of yesterday a great number of persons were assembled opposite the above gentleman's house, No. 1, Montague-square, in consequence of the horrid attack made upon him on Monday last, by a daring fellow, who, after firing at Sir Charles, which fortunately did not have the desired effect, drew another pistol from his pocket, and shot himself dead. An inquest was held on his body yesterday evening, at the Worcester Arms, George-street, Montague-square, before THOMAS STIRLING, Esq., Coroner, when the following evidence was adduced:—

The deceased's name is Joseph Morland.

Lucy Stockey, wife of Thomas Stockey, of New Quebec-street, Portman-square, coachman, being sworn, stated she knew Joseph Morland; she knew him in consequence of his wife having lived in Sir Charles Bampfylde's family. Witness was in the habit of going there very frequently; Morland's wife was also housekeeper there, but witness has not been there for a twelvemonth past; Morland was footman in another family; she has seen him frequently, as she sells fruit at the corner of Montague-street, nearly facing Sir Charles's house; Morland has met her frequently for three weeks past, and has made inquiries if she had seen Sir Charles; he gave as a reason, that he wished to see him before his (Morland's) trial came on, in hopes Sir Charles would not send his servants as evidence against him: Morland came up to witness about half-past 3 o'clock on Monday afternoon, and inquired if she had seen Sir Charles pass, she replied she had not: he said, he must see him, if he stopped till 12 o'clock, as his trial came on next day. [This was an indictment against Morland for an assault.] He stopped near witness's till past 4, at the corner of Montague-street. He appeared very low in spirit; and upon observing Sir Charles coming up he suddenly went away from the witness: she did not again see him untill she heard the report of a pistol, and some person called out "Oh!" She immediately heard the report of another pistol, and saw Sir Charles coming up Montague-street towards his house She inquired of him what was the matter? Sir Charles replied, "That villain has shot me in the side," and he passed on to his house: no one was with Sir Charles at the time. Witness directly after saw Morland brought by serveral people, and blood was proceeding from his head. They came towards this house (the Worcester Arms) Morland was never in Sir Charles's family as servant.

CORONER.—You did not see who fired the pistol?—A. No, I did not.

CORONER.—You have seen him freequently?—He has been up two or three times a-day to inquire about Sir Charles.

Mr. Thomas Armstrong, of Baker-street, surgeon, stated that the ball had entered at the back part of the deceased's palate, and lodged in the brain. From the nature of the wound, witness has no doubt he inflicted it himself. There was a letter taken out of deceased's pocket, but did not know its contents.

William Bales, of Wigmore-street, said, that on Monday afternoon, about half past 4 o'clock, he was in Montague-stseet. Hearing the discharge of a pistol, he saw a gentleman turn round, and then walk from Morland to Montague-square, when he saw Morland put his hand up to his head, and discharge a second pistol; shortly after the deceased staggered back and fell. Witness immediately crossed the road, but a butterman who was passing picked up the pistol.

CORONER.—Is he here?—No; he would not give his direction, and was about to take away the pistol.

The beadle stated they could not find him.

CORONER.—Who do you suppose discharged the first pistol?—I have no doubt it was Joseph Morland. I had seen the gentleman was wounded, and he instantly placed his hand to his side.

CORONER.—Nor have you any doubt he discharged the second pistol at himself?—I am sure of that.

CORONER,—You never saw the man before?—I never saw the man before to my knowledge.

A Juror.—Did he run away after discharing the first pistol?—No, but discharged the second.

John Longhurst, No. 5, New Quebec-street, smith, saw Morland and Sir Charles, and directly after heard the report of two pistols. Morland fell upon his back. Witness instantly supported him up from the ground, and accompanied him to this house perfectly insensible. Witness knew nothing of the man before, and has no doubt he discharged the last pistol himself: one pistol was brought here, and given into a surgeon's hands.

The letter found in the deceased's pocket was put in and read: it was to his wife, and dated 24th of March, 1823: it began by stating the expense he had been put to by the prosecution which had been instituted against him by one of the servants in Sir Charles's house, and charging her and her master with urging it on; he also said he was willing at the present time to sign a legal separation that each should be debarred from visiting the other again; he also considered by her conduct she had endeavoured to shun him,

which raised strong suspicions in his mind; he concluded by saying if his suspicions should prove groundless, he was willing to live comfortably with her again.

The letter was directed to Mrs. Morland or Mrs. Cole.

The beadle produced a bag found in the deceased's lodgings, containing a quantity of powder and shot, &c.

Joseph Watchborne, of No. 7, Manchester-street, said, Morland had lodged in his brother's house: he saw and conversed with him everyday, he always behaved in a very proper way. Witness saw deceased on Monday morning at 10 o'clock in the Westmoreland-arms. He was apparently dictating to some person who was writing for him and he appeared then in the same state as he usually was.

The brother of Mr. Watchborne, of the Westmoreland-arms, stated, deceased lodged in his house. He would frequently speak about the trouble he laboured under, in consequence of an indictment which was preferred against him, and he could not accept of a situation which he would otherwise have taken. He stated the indictment was preferred by a gentleman his wife lived with, in consequence of an affray when he went to her. He also said he had received 100l., and 60l., from Sir Charles, to commence business in the country, but had failed. He appeared very much in trouble on account of the prosecution, stating it had already cost him 3l., and his legal adviser wanted some more money to go on with. Witness was of opinion he was 37 years of age.

Robert Farnham, of No. 3, Westmoreland-street, Marylebone, accountant, said the deceased came to him in consequence of an indictment, being recommended by one of his bail. Witness instructed him in the necessary steps, and has since that seen him often; about three weeks since he requested witness to write a letter to his wife as before stated. He stated he was debarred seeing her by the servants of the house. The letter was shown him, which he stated to be the same he had written. The witness further begged to state, the indictment was not preferred by Sir Charles, but by Charles Phillips, one of the servants. On Sunday last, witness saw him, when he stated he had been to Clerkenwell, and entered the cause for trial, and stated he wished to subpœna Sir Charles on the trial. Witness saw him on Monday morning by appointment, in Mr. Watchborne's house, and he then appeared in a very low desponding way in consequence of the trial. He stated he had got a situation, but should he lose the trial and be sent to prison, he should lose his character for ever, and be totally undone. Other steps were intended to be taken to proceed with the trial, and he promised to call at witness's residence yesterday afternoon. Witness thought he observed a wildness in his look and was of opinion he was in a low desponding way on account of his trial.

Juror.— Did he say what good he should derive by subpœnaing Sir Charles?—It was to contradict what Phillips, the prosecutor, might swear with respect to his coming to the house.

The witness also intimated, that Morland was labouring under a jealousy and was satisfied a connexion subsisted between Sir Charles and his wife. The jury said they were of that opinion, on account of certain points contained in the letter.

The CORONER was of opinion, there was no insanity in the case. He considered there could be no fear entertained for the trivial assault. Even had he gone to the sessions without any counsel, there was a most able gentleman on the bench, he meant Mr. Const, who would have felt himself in duty bound to stand his counsel, and in all probability he would have been discharged.

The jury took a view of the body, and returned a verdict of *Felo de se*.

Doubts are entertained for Sir Charles, who is now in his 71st year, and the ball is still in the cavity of the chest. Up to eleven o'clock last night, he was not considered out of danger.

[*The Times*,—*April* 9.

SUGAR TRADE.

Yesterday a ballot was taken at the East India-house, for the determination of the following questino, viz:—

"That this Court is deeply impressed with the injustice and impolicy of the existing restrictions on the sugar trade of British India.

"That these restrictions, while they operate most injuriously on the interests of the merchants, the ship-owners, the sugar refiners, and the manufacturers of this country, as well as on those of the British community at large, are peculiarly oppressive and unjust towards our fellow subjects in India, and highly detrimental to the interests of the East India Company, not only as a commercial body, but in connexion with the prosperity of the dominions placed under their government.

"That as the inhabitants of British India have the strongest claims on the protection of the East India Company, it is the duty of this Court to afford their energetic support to all measures that have a tendency to promote the prosperity of the vast population over whom they preside, and who are equally entitled, with every other class of British subjects, to the favourable consideration of the British Legislature.

"That it appears to this Court, that since the repeal, by the acts of last session of Parliament, of the restrictions formerly imposed on the West India trade, no pretension exists for any exclusive protection to the sugars of the West India colonies against those of British India.

"That as the present unequal duties on the sugars of the East and West Indies terminate in March, 1824, this Court do earnestly recommend to the immediate attention of the Court of Directors the necessity of using their strenuous efforts with his Majesty's Ministers to obtain an equalization of the said duties.

"That should these efforts prove unsuccessful, contrary to the just expectations of this Court, the Court of Directors be requested and enjoined to present petitions in the name and on behalf of the East India Company to both houses of Parliament, praying for an equalization of the duties on East and West India sugars, and for permission to be heard by counsel before two houses of Parliament respectively, in support of their claims."

At six o'clock the glasses were closed and delivered to the scrutineers, who reported the numbers to be, viz.:—

For the question, 479 | Against it, 189 | Majority, 290.

EDINBURGH REFORM MEETING.

EDINBURGH MARCH 10—On Saturday a Meeting of the Inhabitants was held in the Caledonian Theatre, for the purpose of considering the propriety of petitioning Parliament to confer the right of voting for the Member for the City on the householders, under such limitation as to Parliament shall seem proper. The doors were opened at half past twelve, and the crowd which surrounded them was so great, that the house was filled to excess in a few minutes. The chair for the President, and forms for the Gentlemen who signed the Requisition to the Lord Provost, were placed on the stage. This part of the house was also crowded, and among the Gentlemen present we observed. Sir A. M. Gibson, Henry Cockburn, Esq., James Moncrieff, Esq. Francis Jeffrey, Esq. J. A. Murray, Esq., Thomas Allan, Esq., David Ramsay, Esq., W.S.; William Inglis, Esq., W.S.; John Horner, Esq., Partrick Miller, Esq.

On the motion of Sir A. M. GIBSON, John Craig Esq. was unanimously called to the Chair.

Mr. CRAIG said he deeply felt the honour which had been done him, but he attributed it more to their kindness than to his own merits; he trusted, however, he should exercise the office conferred on him with that impartiallity and firmness which it required [applause]. Mr. Craig then read the Requisition to the Lord Provost, which he said was signed by gentlemen of the highest respectability, both for wealth and importance, in the community; it was also signed by gentlemen who have raised themselves by their talents and abilities to the highest eminence at the Scottish Bar, by writers to the Signet, and by a number of citizens of Edinburgh, who, he was proud to say, would not shrink in comparison for respectability, for intelligence, or talent, with the citizens of any city in Britain [applause]. The Chairman then read his Lordship's answer, in which he declined to call a meeting for such a purpose. He (the Chairman) did not man to say any thing on this subject. His Lordship was a gentleman who was justly esteemed [applause] for his private worth and his public conduct, but he could not but think he had acted wrong in not granting the meeting, the more particularly as he did not state that he entertained any fear that the peace of the city would be endangered by such an assemblage, and also when he saw it urged by gentlemen superior to himself in talent, and not inferior to him in respectability. It had now been called by public advertisement, and when he saw so crowded and so respectable an auditory, he need scarcely mention that he trusted they would preserve order, and listen to every gentleman, whatever might be his opinions, even although he might state that the 33 gentlemen who at present returned the Member to Parliament from the City, were the only persons who should possess that right. He hopped that unanimity would previl, as it would tend very materially to strengthen their cause. The Petition had been drawn up by gentlemen on whom they might rely for candour and prudence. He concluded by thinking the Meeting for the attention they had given him! hear!)

Mr. A. SCOTT felt diffident in addressing the Meeting, when he looked round him and saw so many Gentlemen of distinguished talent, but he would endeavour, to the best of his ability, to discharge a duty which he considered incumbent on him. There was a propriety of uniting to obtain our just rights, and

these we could not say we possessed when the burgesses of Edinburgh were represented by the Town Council. The term Reform was at one time of so appalling a nature that, in order to get quit of it, some other word was searched for, and no mathematician ever rejoiced more at the solution of a problem then the enemies of Burgh Reform did when they substituted the phrase Burgh Polity [a laugh]. He trusted the Meeting would succeed in its object; and he looked forward to such success with the more confidence, when he considered that burgesses were now united with Gentlemen in the College of Justice; and from the moderate way in which the Petition was drawn up, he flattered himself it would it be supported by the English Members. Looking at the constitutions of Town Councils, they were the offspring of the dark ages, and could scarcely now be understood, being ridiculous in their intricate details. He did not blame the House of Commons for being listless in the cause of Burgh Reform, when they themselves did not understand and could not follow the intricacies of the constitution of Town Councils. But they had here a clearer prospect, and they were asking a boon which, he trusted, would be granted. They were intitled, and they were more likely to receive attention, when they were petitioning that a number of the householders of Edinburgh should have the privilage of choosing a Member to Parliament, than the few who had the present choice. In his idea, the right of electing Members was not a vested right, but a public trust [hear, hear!] Were the Reform which was asked, granted, it would improve the general habits of the community. They came here to support the Constitution, not to destroy it. He congratulated the Meeting, that they had met under circumstances, when the country was labouring under no calamity, but now we had brighter prospects in view. He felt for the important transactions which were now going on in Spain and Greece. He trusted, that by meetings such as the present, the best interests of the people would be secured. He concluded by reading the Resolutions, and proposing that a Petition, founded on them, should be presented to Parliament.

Mr. R. B. BLYTH read the Petition.

Mr. JEFFREY rose and seconded the Resolutions [loud cheers]. He seconded them, he said, with the greatest satisfaction, and with less scruple than any deed that ever attended the act of any private individual. They were eminently and undoubtedly fitted for the purpose for which they were inteuded, and came recommended, as being founded on the individual consciousness of those who might subscibe them. They did not require in their support any lengthened discussion, and he felt it unnecessary to say much after the very excellent remarks already given by the proposer. Indeed, he apprehended that the question was self-evident, and spoke for itself. He did not consider, that a Meeting such as this was a proper place to discuss abstract points of politics; but, without entering at all into the views of party, he conceived, that the plan proposed to be adopted by the Resolutions was well fitted for the purpose intended. It would secure the return of a Member, who, while he would and should on all occasions exercise his own judgement and discretion, would never lose sight of the interests of his constituents.—He considered that the dignity of individual character or the glory of national councils were the result of that freedom of discussion which gave such force to public opinion. Our liberties and the due maintenance of our Constitution depended on the intelligence, the industry, and the moral habits of the community; and these quilities the people of this country possessed in an eminent degree. They had given a spring ard an impetus to the people which made them enter with spirit into all public transactions, and were the surest preventive against all encroachments on public liberty. Every one must acknowledge that no Government can stand against the expressed opinion of the country over which it rules Men were in general disinclined to come from the privacies of domestic life, and take a part in political discussion: but when they were roused from their usual torpor, nothing could be so beneficial to the liberties of their country as in meeting to consider the propriety of correcting public grievances. He had come unprepared for addressing them; but he trusted they were convinced of the necessity that the measures recomended in the Resolutions should be adopted. He thanked the Meeting for the attention they had given him, and trusted their Petition would be as succesful in Parliament, as it so well deserved [applause].

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"Orangeism is not, however, merely an anti-Catholic association; it is, moreover, an anti-Irish association: its members are exclusively the descendants of English or Scotch, because all, or nearly all, except the decendants of English or Scoth, are Catholic. It is the object of aggravated odium, because it is both Protestant and anti-Irish. Its festivals, too, commemorate events, which however pleasing in the retrospect to the enlightened and philosophic friend of liberty, are necessarily associated in the mind of an Irishman with the subjugation of his country, the proscription of religion, and the confiscation of his property. It is not in human nature to exalt itself beyond such reflections, to the contemplation of that abstract benefit to freemen of every sect and denomination which the success of William the third afforded.

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influence has extended. It has polluted the streams of justice; it has, at times, supplied a link of sympathy between the culprit at the bar, the Judge and the Jury, 'his triers,' the Sheriff the Constable, the Gaoler, and every other individual connected with the administration or execution of law. No limits can be assigned to the multiplicity or minuteness of its ramifications; no adequate conception can be formed of the manner in which, under every variety of circumstance, it has defeated the ends of justice, and thwarted all the purposes of good government."

It may be recollected, that at a Special Commission held in Dublin, in November last, an individual of the name of Keenan, and some others, were convicted under the 50th George III. of administering unlawful oaths, and that it appeared a very extensive confederation is in existence amongst the lower order of Roman Catholics. Mr. Plunkett's statement on the part of the Crown at these trials was at the time printed in most of the London Journals. On those *trial* and that *statement* we find the following comments:—

"It is not at all our purpose to impeach the credibility of the witnesses, Coffey and Cornet, upon whose evidence, corroborated in certain points by that of Mr. Palmer and the police officers, the prisoners in these cases were convicted. We forbear to urge some inconsistencies and improbabilities, as well as other circumstances which might be argued to invalidate their credit. We must, however, remark, that they were both informers of the most odious and discreditable character; that is—spies—persons who took the oaths of the society, and assisted at its meetings with the express design of betraying its members. There may be informers of a far less suspicious character—persons, whose having been deluded, and criminal, make, by a disclosure of their associates, the best reparation to society which they can. We may regret that such were not procured, if possible; but we are willing to assume the guilt of the prisoners as declared by the finding of the jury. The extensive prevalence among the Protestants of the Orange association, and its particular activity at this moment, makes it, *à priori*, extremely probable that counter associations exist among the Catholics; and to that fact, the evidence of the two spies, who appeared at these trials, corroborated as it is by the discovery of the papers relating to the society, may be received without scruple; but it must be observed, that it does not at all appear, except from the unsupported affirmation of those spies, that the association is formed for treasonable purposes, or is otherwise seditious in its nature and objects than in so far as its members are bound by a secret oath. On the face of the papers, nothing appears of a seditious nature; but the reverse. Nay, it must be said, that the representations of the spies themselves, even if they may be implicitly believed, do not go the length of entirely substantiating the allegations of Mr. Plunkett in his statement on the part of the Crown; nor do they tend to shew the purposes of the association to be so criminal, or its nature so formidable, as from his language might be inferred. We are far from doubting the sincerity of his conviction of the truth of what he advanced; but we must say' he did not at the trials, adduce evidence to bear him out to the full extent. It is also to be observed, that before we believe in the revolutionary objects imputed to the association thus revealed, we must believe that such designs were actually formed in England; and that we cannot do. We shall not be understood to affirm, that not any men were found during the late agitation of the public mind on the question of Reform, rash and wicked enough to desire the subversion of our existing establishments. We believe such persons exist at all times; but we do not think, that any plot of such a nature was ever matured, if we except the wild and ferocious attempt of Thistlewood and his associates, to murder the Minister. It seems also very strange, that the Popish association of Ireland should find allies in the Protestant Radicals of England, for the extirpation of all Protestants, and the separation of the two countries. Such a supposition will be regarded as entirely absurd by those who reflect upon the antipathy to popery, and the scarcely less strong dislike of the Irish, which is entertained by the lower orders in England.

"Rejoicing, however as we do, in the discomfiture of factious association, under whatever designation it may appear, we should yet feel a much higher degree of satisfaction, if means were taken to establish the guilt, by a conviction of some of the members of the grand parent association, of Orangeism, for which it appears to us abundant evidence may be found. It has existed in avowed, in notorious organization for thirty-seven years. in that long period it has been familiar with every crime in the list of human delinquency. Yet not one of the body has been prosecuted, much less convicted. Men in the rank of magistracies and senators avow their connection with it, and boast the honour of its dignities; its baronial, its district, its county, its provincial, its national grand-masteries. They sign advertisements in the public papers under these designations; they openly march at the head of its processions. They praise it from the bench of justice, and even the very highest functionaries in the Government of Ireland, men by their rank and station taking the highest places at the Council Board, in the seat of Government, avow themselves the patrons of this audacious and maliguant confederation. We trust Lord Wellesley and Mr. Plunkett have political nerve to meet the exigency which all thinking men deem critical to the future hope of Ireland; their responsibility is not greater than will be the glory of their success. We cannot doubt the efficient support of the Cabinet Minister, when the struggle is for a government of law, in place of the desolating anarchy and crimes of factions."

Morning Chronicle,

THE QUARTERLY REVIEW AND Mr. O'MEARA. No. 2.

To the EDITOR of THE MORNING CHRONICLE.

SIR,

16, Montague-square, March 12, 1823.

The Admiralty, I am fully aware, have spared no pains to meet my former statement with the best reply they were able; and all they are able in full council to furnish is comprised in a short letter from Mr. Finlaison, to which, had it been of importance enough, I should have given an immediate answer. Does this letter deny any one fact or assertion of mine that it is of consequence to disprove? Not one. It does not deny the regular receipt of my correspondence, the perusal of it by Lord Melville or Mr. Croker, and its consequent circulation amongst the Cabinet Ministers. It does not deny that Lord Melville, over and over again, charged him to communicate to me his Lordship's perfect approbation of my conduct; that Sir Pultney Malcolm, who witnessed the transaction referred to on the Island, declared his high sense of the propriety of my official conduct; that month after month I made the Admiralty acquainted with Sir Hudson Lowe's oppressions; that Lord Melville went behind the back of Lord Bathurst to Lord Liverpool to counteract Lord Bathurst's scheme of removing me from St. Helena—neither does it disavow the fact, that Lord Melville mutilated my letter, suppressing whatever it contained to the advantage of Napoleon, and then expressly permitted its publication in a daily paper. It does not contradict the vile request which Mr. Croker had been ordered to make of double documents from me, in order to delude the public. Mr. Finlaison does not disaffirm one word of this, because he could not disacknowledge his own letters. And now, I would ask, with all these facts admitted, what is to be thought of the official scribe of the Admiralty, who dared to declare in his letter of dismissal, that I had never made a charge against Sir Hudson Lowe! when, according to Mr. Finlaison's own account, Mr, Croker inspected my letters—actually copied them, and then gave them circulation in the Cabinet! Mr. Finlaison says our correspondence was private, and he complains of its publication. But, if it was private, why was my share of it made public? Why was Mr. J. W. Croker, a man for whom, of all men, I have the least respect, permitted to inspect it, and not only to inspect, but to take copies of it? But the truth is, however, that it was not a private correspondence; and Mr. Finlaison proves that he did not so consider it, since he admits that even up to this day he has not read some of my letters! What, is Mr. Finlaison really on such terms with Mr. J. W. Croker, that he lets him receive his private letters—read, inspect, copy, and circulate their contents, without for four years condescending to deliver them over to the person to whom they were addressed!—With respect to the offer of appointment at Greenwich Hospital, which Mr. Finlaison made me, and which he at the time told me he made from authority, I deliberately disaffirm the fact.—How does Mr. Finlaison endeavour to refute it? By a direct denial? No! He merely says "he had not the authority;" to which I answer, that I know not whether he had or not the authority, but this suffices that he told me *he had*, and that he did make such an offer, and in order to refresh his memory, I would here ask him whether he does not remember giving me the alternative of the Hospital at Malta on the death of the then surgeon, a very aged man, should I prefer it to Greenwich, adding that the Admiralty would be glad to get me out of the country and out of the way of the Opposition? If his memory does not retain this circumstance, there are now in London some respectable Gentlemen who could revive it in his recollection by reminding him of his subsequent voluntary declarations on this very subject. I respect Mr. Finlaison in common with every one who knows him; I respect his abilities and esteem his character; I have no objection to express to him my sincere regret at having been constrained to publish any part of his letters; but an attack, as base as it is unjustifiable, left me no alternative. Let him blame those whose malignity has made it necessary. When I returned from St. Helena, those who now if they could, would sacrifice me to their resentment, were willing at a high price to purchase my alliance, and most of them would in their own persons have furnished a precedent for the sale, but I thought the crime not redeemed by the company.

I now come to the so much talked of letters addressed by me to Sir Hudson Lowe, Sir Thomas Reade and Major Gorrequen—letters produced, be it observed, not to exculpate the Governor of St. Helena, but to inculpate me. He has no defence—he cannot deny the charges made against him. But he says with characteristic cunning, if I can blacken my accuser, I shall have one man in the world at least within a shade of myself. Cain shall have two companions. As to the letters written by me, let us just advert to the circumstances. I had been five months at St. Helena when this Governor arrived there. Although I had gone out with Sir G. Cockburns, who knew all the preliminaries to my appointment—although I had remained so many months the acknowledged Surgeon to Napoleon—although every person fully recognized me, what was the very first step of this Sir Hudson Lowe? He said that he had no official knowledge of my appointment; and that if I could not shew him my *written appointment*, he would, in his own classical phrase, "bundle me off the Island back to England." He well knew I had *then no written* appointment. In vain did I refer him to Sir G. Cockburn and to all the Officers, British as well as French, as to the fact of my nomination by Napoleon, and its confirmation by the Admiralty. All this testimony was inadmissible—nothing would answer but the written appointment. I asked if he did send me off the island, what would become of Napoleon in case of illness? "Oh," said he, "General Bonaparte shall be attended by my own Surgeon who speaks Italian, and was for several years with me in the Corsican Rangers." It was some time since I had seen the play of *Richard the Third*, and the meaning of the words did not at once strike me—Napoleon was wiser. I did, however, ask him, anxious as I naturally was not to abandon my illustrious charge, and whether I could in no way conciliate his protection? He replied "That he was determined that no British subject should asso-

ciate with Napoleon who did not subsequently report his conversation; that I might remain by rendering myself useful to the Government and himself, and by reporting every thing that came under my observation, or that made against the French, who had the impudence to complain, though they were much better treated than they deserved, for which they shewed no gratitude." The proposal was abhorrent, but still the alternative was worse, and I determieed upon consulting the Emperor. I did, so, and never shall I forget that instinct perception for which he was so remarkable, and whinh at the moment lighted up his countenance. "*Never*, said Napoleon, "*naver shall the body physician of that Governor attend me*. I have seen *his* face, and the proposal needs no other commentary. Yon may do any thing, only keep me out of the hands of that man's body physician. Doctor, humanity will excuse the pious fraud to which I command you. Speak as you will of us all—gratify his nature by abusing or decrying us, but keep me out of the hands of his body physician." The intenseness with which Napoleon spoke convinced me he was agitated, and in earnest, and I thus consented to make occasional communications, which if unexplained, would bear the appearance of duplicity towards him. It is a concessian I admit, of which the humblest man might well be ashamed, but I did it at the intercession of an illustrious individual, whose fallen fortunes made every generous man his friend, while they left no honourable man his enemy, Let it be remarked, that all the letters quoted are dated prior to the 9th of October, 1816, and until the carrying into execution the restriction of that day, the Governor's conduct, although tyrannical, was still that of a human being. Let the reader mark however the infamous use to which the Reviewer seeks to turn this correspondence. One instance will be sufficient: The Reviewer quotes a letter, dated June 21, 1816, containing the following expression:—"I explained to Montholon that you (Major Gorrequen) were combining he aven and earth to lodg him and his amiable consort in state. Upon this quotation, which in fact was merely an echo of a passage in Major Gorrequen's own letter addressed to me, as will appear from the following extract:—

"DEAR SIR, "Friday, 21, 1816.

"I have received your note with the enumeration of the wants of the Countess, &c. The Count will I trust have the pleasure of an early enjoyment of a bed of state, as we are doing impossibilities to indulge her longing. Very truly your's,

"G. GORREQUEN."

The Reviewer remarks, "we must notice that notwithstanding OMeara explained and Montholon thankfully acknowledged that Colonel Gorrequen was combining heaven and earth to lodge him and his amiable consort in state, we find in the Journal, under the date of September 1816, the following grievous statement of their habitation:—'Count Montholon called Captain Blakeney and myself this day to look at the state of his apartments; the rooms, especially the Countess's bed room, the children's room, and the bath room, were in a shocking state from the extreme humidity of the place; the walls were covered with green mould and fur.'" Here for the purpose of discrediting me with the public, by making it appear that my written notes and my published account were at variance; this most infamous of all impostors actually falsifies the date referred to by an entire year. Will the reader believe that the passage which (for this base purpose) he misquotes from my book as of the date of 1816, to correspond with the note, is of the date of September 1817? Let any one who doubts it, consult the book, and then reflect upon the villainy of this gang of dastardly libellers! Such are the traducers of the departed Napoleon—such are the flatterers of the living Sir H. Lowe—men in every way worthy of the double degradation. The reader will see that they have not produced any letters of mine (except strictly official) subsequent to October, 1816. Then came the infamous, the nation-degrading restrictions, after which I determined to abjure Sir H. Lowe and his gang, as soon as my appointment had been confirmed in writing, and that I thought myself secured by the support of Lord Liverpool. The original of the restrictions I have now before me, and the substance of which I submit to the country. He withdrew all the indulgencies which Sir G. Cockburne had allowed—he reduced the limits from a large space to a line—he prohibited Napoleon or any of his suite from speaking or listening to any one they might meet—he forbade them to enter any house on their road—he imperatively enjoined them not *for any purpose* to deviate from a path of twelve feet broad—he prohibited his suite from conversing with those who might have a pass to visit Napoleon himself; this was to prevent the Emperor from holding a conversation with any English subjects who could not speak French, by using one of that suite as an interpreter—he reduced the sum for the maintenance of the household 7,152l. annually *below* wkat in *his own letter* to Count Montholon, dated August 17, 1816, he had *himself* stated as the lowest to which he could restrict it, without diminishing materially the comforts and conveniences of the captives—he had called Napoleon's servants together, and offered any one who would quit his service a free passage to Europe, but when he found that they continued faithful, he then curtailed their allowance of food. He obliged Napoleon to sell his plate to purchase the necessaries of life; he and Sir Thomas Reade stood by at the sale and fixed the price of it; he had personal knowledge that the produce was expended in the purchase of provisions; he saw the imperial arms of that very plate mutilated by order of Napoleon, who could not suffer them to undergo the degradation of a sale; many of which sickening memorials I have this hour in my possession. He forced away Pioutskouski and three of the domestics who had been allowed by the British Government to accompany their master, that he would make the rest successively experience a similar lot, and to aggravate their sufferings, he sent them to the Cape of Good Hope, and then brought them back to St. Helena again on their way to England, thus keeping landsmen thirty five days unnecessarily at sea. He did all this when his Cabinet coadjutors were making an outward parade of kindness and solicitude, when they were sending Napoleon fowling-pieces to use in his twelve feet walk; when Lord Bathurst was boasting his indulgences in the House of Lords, when the duped, but generous people of England were told that nearly half a million was required annually for the requisite comfort and suitable accommodation of their prisoner. To the intercourse with Sir Hudson Lowe and his coadjutors, but for official necessity, nothing but the desire of Napoleon himself, and the hope that I might protract his life could have induced me to submit. That intercourse I did once hope might have awakened some latent spark of humanity within them, but it failed, and I must bear the shame of that fruitless familiarity with which they so justly reproach me. My memory must bear the stigma of that intercourse, expiated even as it has patiently been by their exposure, What, however, is the object of their tardy calumnies? Is it to terow discredit on the book?

The Reviewer states that I have charged Sir H. Lowe with endeavouring to compass the death of Napoleon, and this he states as an inference from my memoral to the Admiralty. I will neither deny nor admit that inference, but this I will say, that if the Admiralty drew that inference, it was their bounden duty not to screen the accused, but to order an immediate, full and open investigation--- they had no right, by a process borrowed from the inquisition, to crush the accuser, and thus intimidiate all future accusation. If, however, I even had made the charge, was there aught in it which should have surprised Sir Hudson Lowe? Was it never made before? Was I the only person in the world who made it? Has not Sir Hudson Lowe this instant in his possession a dispatch from Count Bertrand, dated Longwood, Sept. 30, 1817, making this charge, and making it to his beard? Let us see what Count Bertrand says upon this subject:—"Let me be allowed, Sir, to point out to your observation, that if you do not suppress the restrictions of the 9th of October, 1816, and of the 14th of March, 1817, and if you do not establish things as they were in the time of the Admiral, the Emperor cannot go out. He considers, and will consider, that determination as a desire on your part to occasion his death. He is entirely at your disposal. You can make him die of sickness; you can make him die of hunger; it would be a favour to make him die by a musket shot. If you assemble the military and naval officers of this place, and the principal officers of health, *there is not one of them but will tell you that your restrictions are disgraceful, and that a man of honour would sooner die than recognise them*; that they are of no avail to the security of the detention; that they are illegal. The text of the bill, and the speech of your Minister, cannot leave any kind of doubt on this point. The medical officers will tell you, that there is no more time to be lost; that in three or four weeks perhaps it will be too late; and although this great Prince be abandoned by fortune, and there is an open field for calumnies and libels in Europe, yet a cry of indignation will be raised amongst all people; for there are here several hundred of persons, French, English, and foreigners, *who will bear witness to all that has been done to put an end to the life of this great man.* I have, Sir, always spoken to you to this effect, more or less forcibly. I shall speak to you of it no more, for denials, subtilties, and arguments are very useless. The question lies in two words; *do you or do you not wish to kill the Emperor?* If you persist in your conduct, you will yourself have answered in the affirmative; and unhappily, the object will probably be attained after some months of agony."

Such is the opinion of Count Bertrand actually delivered on the spot to Sir H. Lowe himself. Has not also Sir H. Lowe in his possession two *apostilles*, signed by Napoleon himself, one dated Longwood, 23d of November, 1817, and the other 27th of April, 1818, in which he is most unequiccally styled "assassin." Let us now see what was the opinion of Count Montholon. Will Sir H. Lowe deny the brutal fact contained in a letter from Count Montholin to the Princess Pantiuc, dated Longwood, March 17, 1821. "Count Bertrand wrote to Lord Liverpool in last Sept., to demand that the Emperor shoutd be removed to another climate, and to let him know the absolute need which he had of mineral waters. I have entrusted M. Buonavita with a copy of the letter. The Governor, Sir H. Lowe, *refused to allow it to be sent to his Government*, under the vain pretext that the title of Emperor had been given to his Majesty!!! The London Newspapers continually publish fabricated letters, dated from St. Helena, the intention of which evidently is to impose upon Europe." "The Emperor reckons upon you to make his real situation known to some English of influence. He dies without succour upon this frightful rock; his agonies are frightful!!!" What will the English public think of the detention of a letter detailing the agonies of the dying Napoleon, and supplicating relief, because one of his devoted servants called him Emperor! That letter, too, addressed not to any foreign personage, but to our own Prime Minister, thus totally precluding even the most shadowy compromise! I appeal

to every generous feeling of the human mind—to every honest sympathy of the human heart.

Let us now advert to a few circumstance recorded in his book by Count de Las Cases, which very book it appears Sir H. Lowe detained and read in manuscript in St. Helena. The Governor cannot forget it. No one knows better what an impression Count Las Cases is capable of making. I shall quote but a few of the passages, and leave every one to make his own comment. "On my return home," says the Count, "I found two French works which Sir H. Lowe had sent to me in the morning, accompanied by a note in which he expressed a hope that their perusal would be *gratifying to the Emperor.*" Will it be credited that one of these works was the Abbé de Pradt's embassy to Warsaw! ——it was a libel solely directed against Napoleon!!! (vol. ii. p. 86). This was one of the Governor's usual *practical* pleasantries. Two passages more and I have done with the disgusting task of corroboration:—"The Governor had paid a visit to the Grand Marshal, and in a vague manner given him reason to expect some reduction at Longwood. He had stated with some simplicity that it *had been expected in London*, that the permission which had been offered us to return to Europe *would have greatly diminished the Emperor's domestic circle!!* He had also said, without being well understood by the Grand Marshal, that if *we had any private property*, we might avail ourselves, of our own money, by drawing upon ourselves, as *I* had already done. *His Government, he said, had never intended to allow the Emperor more than a table for four persons daily at most* and company to dine once a week.'—Vol. ii. p. 296.

Gracious Heaven! is there an Englishman who would believe that such a statement was made by his Majesty's representative in the name of his Government to the fallen Napoleon! What, did Government really instruct Sir H. Lowe that they hopped the bribe of a free passage to Europe would have *thinned Napoleon's domestic circle*? Did they instruct him to say that they never intended him a table for more than four persons daily, and company once a week!! And this when on Napolion's custody they were drawing from a generous and abused people half a million annually, 12,000*l.* of which went yearly into Sir H. Lowe's own pocket! What, did any man in England ever contemplate even the possibility of this scullion Government, which, in the King's name, usurped the cook's department, and economized the kitchen of a captive Emperor? Remember, reader, this exposure is not mine; *non meus hic sermo*; it rests upon evidence not to be disproved.

Did Sir H. Lowe's conduct improve as he proceeded? Let the reader judge from what follows:—"The Emperor sent for me at nine o'clock. He was vexed by the conduct of the new Governor, and particularly by the intention that seemed to be entertained of *violating his last humble sanctuary*. He preferred death to this last outrage, and he was resolved to run every risk in opposing it. A catastrophe seemed inevitable. The Emperor indeed concluded that there was a determination to bring it about, and that only some plausible pretence was sought for. He was resolved not to evade it. I am prepared for every thing (said he, in a moment of confidence), they will kill me—it is certain. vol. ii. p. 210.

Again, "I have not mentioned the Governor for some time. We endeavored to keep him as much as possible out of our thoughts: we now scarcely ever adverted to him. His ill manners, and the vexations we endure from him, oblige me to notice him to-day; they seem to have increased. He has just withheld from us some letters from Europe *although they came open and in the most ostensible manner*, merely because they had not passed through the hands of the Secretary of State; without considering that a want of formality can easily be rectified in England; but that it is irremediable at the distance of 2000 leagues. *If, however, in thus rigorously and literally fulfilling his instructions, he had only had the humanity to let us know that he received these letters, and from whom they came, he might have set our minds at ease with regard to those respecting whose health or attention to ourselves we suffer so much anxiety; but he has the barbarity to make a mystery of the affair.*"—V. ii. p. 338.

Let any man of common feeling reflect for a moment on this passage—let him figure to himself these exiles—exiled not for any crime, but by a glorious spirit of fidelity—2000 leagues from every one that was dear to them—on a barren rock, under a tropical sun, in wretched habitations—their present misery increased by the recollection of all they had lost—their dearest friends, perhaps, eternally separated from them; let him imagine the interest excited by the arrival of a letter, then let him ask himself what he would think of the man who could after all preclude him from its perusal, because it was not franked by a Secretary of State! Who could even refuse to tell the name of the friend or relative from whom it came?

If the above representations are untrue* let Sir H. Lowe bring (not his information, not his indictment,) but his action against the publishers, and thus put his conduct in proof before the world!

BARRY E. O'MEARA.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

(Continued from our last, Page 587.)

The following is the opening paragraph of an essay on the author of Hudibras, on which we do not think Mr. D'Israeli has succeeded in throwing much new light. But the opening paragraph contains two or three excellent things; and among the rest a TRUTH, which we have printed in italicks.

BUTLER.

"That great Original, the author of HUDIBRAS has been recently censured for exposing to ridicule the Sir Samuel Luke under whose roof he dwelt, in the grotesque character of his hero. The knowledge of the critic in our literary history is not curious; he appears to have advanced no further, than to have taken up the first opinion he found; but this served for an attempt to blacken the moral character of BUTLER! 'Having lived,' says our Critic' 'in the family of Sir Samuel Luke, one of Cromwell's Captains, at the very time he planned the Hudibras, of which he was pleased to make his *kind and hospitable Patron* the Hero. We defy the history of Whiggism to match this anecdote,'*—*as if it could not be matched*! Whigs and Torries are as like as two eggs when they are wits and satirists: their friends too often become their first victims! If Sir Samuel resembled that renowned personification, the ridicule was legitimate and unavoidable when the poet had espoused his cause, and espoused it too from the purest motive—a detestation of political and fanatical hypocrisy. *Comic satirists, whatever they may allege to the contrary, will always draw largely and most truly from their own circle.* After all, it does not appear that Sir Samuel sat for Sir Hudibras; although from the hiatus still in the poem, at the end of Part 1. Canto 1. his name would accommodate both the metre and the rhime. But who, said Warburton, ever compared a person to himself? Butler might aim a slight stroke at Sir Samuel by hinting to him how well he resembled Hudibras, but with a remarkable forbearance he has left posterity to settle the affair, which is certainly not worth their while."

In the chapter "on New Words," Mr. D'Israeli, we think, crows rather too much about what he thinks a great feat of his own, the introduction of the word "father-land" into our mother-tongue. It was at the best merely adopting the German or Dutch "vaterland;" but although Coleridge, Byron, and Southey, have all used it since in verse, we much doubt whether it will ever be a real thorough-going English word. However, let it take its chance; but neither D'Israeli, nor any of these poets, are quite entitled to claim the privilege of Virgil and Varro. The chapter contains, however, some amusing things; and *inter alia* a sly cut at the Cockneys, whom Mr. D'I, of course, abominates.

"There are three foul corrupters of a language; caprice, affectation, and ignorance! Such fashionable cant terms as "theatricals," and "musicals," invented by the flippant Topham, still survive among his confraternity of frivolity. A lady eminent for the elegance of her taste, and of whom one of the best judges, the celebrated Miss Edgeworth, observed to me, that she spoke the purest and most idiomatic English she had ever heard, threw out an observation which might be extended to a great deal of our present fashionable vocabulary. She is now old enough, she said, to have lived to hear the vulgarisms of her youth adopted in drawing-room circles. To *lunch*, now so familiar from the fairest lips, in her youth was only known in the servant's hall. An expression very rife of late among our young ladies, *a nice man*, whatever it may mean, whether the man resemble a pudding, or something more nice, conveys the offensive notion that they are ready to eat him up! *Twaddle* or a white succeeded *bore*; but *bore* has recovered the supremacy. We want another Swift to give a new edition of his Polite Conversation.' A dictionary of barbarisms too might be collected from some wretched neologists, whose pens are now at work! Lord Chesterfield, in his exhortation to conform to Johnson's Dictionary, was desirous, however, that the great lexicographer should add as an appedix, '*A Neological Dictionary*, containing those polite, though perhaps not strictly grammatical, words and phrases commonly used, and sometimes understood by the *beau monde*.' This last phrase was doubtless a contribution! Such a dictionary had already appeared in the French language, drawn up by two caustic critics who in the *Dictionnaire neologique a l'usage des beaux Esprits du Siecle*, collected together the numerous unlucky inventions of affectation, with their modern authorities! A collection of the fine words and phrases culled from some *very modern* poetry, might show the real amount of the favours bestowed on us.

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"A collection of *picturesque words*, found among our ancient writers, would constitute a precious supplement to the history of our language. Far more expressive than our term of *executioner* is their solemn one of the *death's man*; than our *vagabond* their *scatterling*. How finely Herrick employs the word *pittering* as applied to the grass-hopper! It describes its peculiar and short cry. † Envy's *dusking* the lustre' of genius, is a verb lost for us, but which gives a more precise expression to the feeling than any other words which we could use.

"The late Dr. Boucher, of whose projected Thesaurus of our ancient English language we *only posses the first letter of the alphebet, while the great and precious portion is suffered to moulder away among his family* ‡ in the prospectus of that work, did me the honour, then a young writer, to quote an opinion I had formed early in life of the purest source of neology—which is in the *revival of old words*. Words, that wise Bacon or brave Rawleigh spake!!

"We have lost many exquisite & picturesque expressions through the dulness of our lexicographers, or their deficency in that profounder study of our writers which these labours require far more than they themselves know. The natural graces of our language have been impoverished! The genius that throws its prophetic eye over the language, and the muse that must come from Heaven, no lexicographer imagines are required to accompany him amidst a library of old books!"

The last and longest chapter in this volume is "on Proverbs." It is full of interest, but not (to us at least) of novelty. We never can be weary of good Proverbs; but we think we have seen elsewhere almost all those which Mr. D'Israeli here mentions, and we think we have seen them explained and commented on too. As for the English ones, he evidently has done little but turn over Haywood, Reay, and especicially Grose; for although he does not name the jolly captain, he has been considerably obliged to him. There is a far fuller and better essay on the old French, Italian and Spanish proverbs, in the *melanges tirées d'une Grande Bibliotheque*, and we are pretty sure that Mr. D'Israeli has been at work there also. However, there *are* some picturesque additions to this subject also. *e. g.*

"A member of the House of Commons, in the reign of Elizabeth, made a speech entirely composed of the most homely proverbs. The subject was a bill against double payments of book-debts. Knavish tradesman were then in the habit of swelling out their book-debts with those who took credit, particularly to their younger customers. One of the members who began to speak, 'for very fear shook,' and stood silent. This nervous orator was followed by a blunt and true representative of the famous Governor of Barataria, delivering himself thus—'It

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* Edinburgh Review, No. 67—159, on Jacobite Relics.

† The cry of the grasshopper *is pit! pit! pit!* quickly repeated.

‡ O shame! shame!

is now my chance to speak something, and that without humming or having. I think this is a good law. Even reckoning makes long friends. As far goes the penny as the penny's master. *Vigilantibus non dormientibus jura subveniant.* Pay the reckoning overnight, and you shall not be troubled in the morning. If ready money be *mensura publica*, let every one cut his coat according to his cloth. When his old suit is in the wane, let him stay till that his money bring a new suit in the increase."*

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"There are, indeed, proverbs connected with the characters of eminent men; they were either favourite ones, or have originated with themselves: such a collection would form an historical curiosity. To the celebrated—Bayard are the French indebted for a military proverb, which some of them still repeat. *Ce que le gantelet gagne le gorgerin le mange.* 'What the gauntlet gets, the gorget consumes.' That a reflecting soldier well calculated the profits of a military life, which consumes, in the pomp and waste which are necessary for its maintenance, the slender pay it receives, and even what its rapacity sometimes acquires. The favourite proverb of Erasmus *Festina lentè!* 'Hasten slowly!' He wished it to be inscribed wherever it could meet our eyes; on public buildings, and on our rings and seals. One of our own statesmen used a favourite sentence, which has enlarged our stock of national proverbs. Sir Amias Pawlet, when he perceived too much hurry in any business, was accustomed to say, 'Stay a while, to make an end the sooner.' Oliver Cromwell's coarse, but descriptive proverb, conveys the contempt he felt for some of his mean and troubles me coadjutors: 'Nits will be live;' The Italians have a proverb, which has been occasionally applied to certain political personages;—

Egli e quello che Dio vuole;
E sara quello che Dio vorra.
'He is what God pleases;
He shall be what God wills!'

Ere this was a proverb, it had served as an embroidered motto on the mystical mantle of Castracani. That military genius, who sought to revolutionize Italy, and aspired to its sovereignty, lived long enough to repent the wild romantic ambition which provoked all Italy to confederate against him; the mysterious motto he assumed entered into the proverbs of his country. The border proverb of the Douglasses, 'It were better to hear the lark sing than the mouse cheep,' was adopted by every border chief, to express, as Sir Walter Scott observes, what the great Bruce had pointed out, that the woods and hills of their country were their safest bulwarks, instead of the fortified places, which the English surpassed their neighbours in the arts of assaulting or defending. These illustrations indicate one of the sources of proverbs; they have often resulted from the spontaneous emotions or the profound reflections of some extraordinary individual, whose energetic expression was caught by a faithful ear, never to perish!"

In perusing the following, which is the best paragraph in this chapter, our readers will perceive something of what we alluded to a little ago,—and we think agree with us, as to the effect of the Hebraic Lore.

"Proverbs peculiarly national, while they convey to us the modes of thinking, will consequently indicate the modes of acting among a people. The Romans had a proverbial expression for their last stake in play, *rem ad triarios venisse*, 'the reserve are engaged!' a proverbial expression, from which the military habits of the people might be inferred; the *triarii* being their reserve. A proverb has preserved a curious custom of ancient cexcombry, which originally came from the Greeks. To men of effeminate manners in their dress they applied the proverb of *Unico digitulo scalpit caput.* Scratching the head with a single finger was, it seems, done by the critically nice youths in Rome, that they might not discompose the economy of their hair. The Arab, whose unsettled existence makes him miserable and interested says, 'Vinegar given is better then honey bought.' Every thing of high esteem with him who is so often parched in the desert is described as *milk*—'How large his flow of milk!' is a proverbial expression with the Arab, to distinguish the most copious eloquence. To express a state of perfect repose, the Arabian proverb is, 'I throw the rein over my back; an allusion to the loosening of the cords of the camels, which are thrown over their backs when they are sent to pasture. We discover the rustic manner of our ancient Britons in the Cambrian proverbs; many relate to the *hedge*. 'The cleanly Briton is seen in the *hedge*: the horse looks not on the *hedge* but corn: the bad husband's *hedge* is full of gaps.' The state of an agricultural people appears in such proverbs as, 'You must not count your yearlings till May day;' and their proverbial sentence for old age is, 'man's end is to keep sheep!' Turn from the vagrant Arab and the agricultural Briton to a nation existing in a high state of artificial civilization; the Chinese proverbs frequently allude to magnificent buildings. Affecting a more solemn exterior than all other nations, a favourite proverb with them is, 'A grave and majestic outside is, as it were, the *palace* of the soul.' Their notion of government is quite architectural. They say, 'A sovereign may be compared to a *hall*; his officers to the steps that lead to it! the people to the ground on which they stand.' What should we think of a people who had a proverb, that 'He who gives blows is a master, he who gives none is a dog!' We should instantly decide on the mean and servile spirit of those; who could repeat it; and such we find to have been that of the Bengalese, to whom the degrading proverb belongs, derived from the treatment they were used to receive from their Mogul rulers, who answered the claims of their creditors by a vigorous application of the whip! In some of the Hebrew proverbs we are struck by the frequent allusions of the fugitive people to their own history. The cruel oppression exercised by the ruling power, and the confidence in their hope of change in the day of retribution, was delivered in this Hebrew proverb—'When the tale of bricks is doubled, Moses comes!' The fond idolatry of their devotion to their ceremonial law, and to every thing connected with their sublime Theocracy, in their magnificent Temple, is finely expressed by this proverb—'None ever took a stone out of the Temple, but the dust did fly into his eyes.' Peyssonel, who long resided among the Turks, observes, that their proverbs are full of sense, ingenuity, and elegance, the surest test of the intellectual abilities of any nation. He said this to correct the volatile opinion of De Tott, who, to convey an idea of their stupid pride, quotes one of their favourite adages, of which the truth and candour are admirable; 'Riches in the Indies, wit in Europe, and pomp among the Ottomans.'"

We had marked somewhere in this volume, but cannot now discover it, a passage in which Mr. D'Israeli mentions the curious facts, that THE MAIDEN was introduced into Scotland by Earl Morton, and that he was the first person who suffered by it; and that M. Guillotine, a French surgeon, who gave his name to an improvement of the Maiden died also, at the beginning of the Revolution, by his own invention. M. D'Israeli will not disdain to receive another story of the same sort from us, although about a much obscurer person,—*viz.* Deacon Brodie, who was executed about 30 years ago, for robbing the Excise office in Edinburgh, and who really was both a man of very genteel birth, and in his manners more of the Macheath than any body that has appeared for the last fifty years.—This gay Deacon of the carpenters of Edinburgh invented the drop by which all criminals now suffer in Britain—and, strange to say, he was the first man who was hanged on his own commodious gallows. His friends had some notion that the new invention might not do the business so effectually as the old leap from a ladder in the Grass-market, and they prevailed on himself to adopt some device of a silver tube inserted in the wind-pipe, for the purpose of still further reducing the chances. The Deacon came forth very gaily with his silver tube, a well-dressed peruque, and a very grand silk waistcoat—but alas! "Brodie's drop" was too much for Brodie! The Deacon's body resisted every effort that was made toward's producing re-animation. We have reason to say we *know* this, for we are old enough to have often talked with the surgeon who was present when the experiment was made. It is true, that a foolish story of his having revived in great style, and indeed lived to be, under another name, a leading member of Congress in the United States of America,—was long very prevalent in this quarter—where, perhaps, the absurd fiction may not even yet be entirely without its dupes.

We have, after all, noticed but a very few of the chapters into which the first of these delightful volumes is divided; but we fear our limits must circumscribe us still more, as to the equally or perhaps even richer two, that remain behind. Of the three, the second is that which will probably be most frequently referred to by future historians of our own country. In it are given a vast number of most interesting particulars about Sir Walter Rawleigh—an old favourite of D'Israeli's; and the circumstances of that wonderful man's behaviour at his death, now for the first time minutely set forth, present, to be sure, a most extraordinary contrast to the scenes of humiliating chicanery which were acted by him at the commencement of his imprisonment, and which our author has also had the merit of disclosing. How often, however, has the history of mankind exhibited the different manner in which the same person lives and dies! Rawleigh, who could stoop to medicate his face into pimples, for the sake of avoiding imprisonment, could afterwards calmly devote the leisure of his dungeon to the composition of immortal works of genius, and at length when the fatal day did come, it found him ready to receive death with the constancy of a hero, and the calmness of a philosopher. DEATH is a favourite theme of D'Israeli's, and there is a chapter here entitled "the Book of Death," which will be read with the deepest interest. In recording the manner in which so many illustrious men have made their exists, our author has forcibly recalled to us a notion which we ourselves have long entertained; we mean that of making a compilation of *accounts of violent deaths of men and women of all ages and countries.* A couple of volumes, for which our common-place book already contains abundant materials might probably be sufficient for a condensed abstract of the minute particulars of many hundred scenes of this kind:—and perhaps we might seek in vain for a better motto than is to be found in the page of D'Israeli, What would Blackwood give us, or what would Murray give D'Israeli, for such a book! Speak, Bibliopoler, speak, or die!

The chapters on "Expression of suppressed Opinion,"—"on Palaces built by Ministers,'—"On Political Nick-names,"—"On the Italian Historians,"—"On the Skeleton,"—"On Prediction,"—and, "on the Parisian Massacre," are among the most valuable which our author has ever published. That "on Autographs" is of a lighter, but scarcely less interesting description. Mr. D'Israeli is a great believer in the doctrine that men's characters and tempers may be traced in their handwriting. Yet he often meets with puzzling exceptions; as, for example,—

"I am intimately acquainted with the hand-writing of five of our great poets.—The first in early life acquired among Scottish advocates a hand-writing which cannot be distinguished from that of his ordinary brothers; the second, educated in public schools, where writing is shamefully neglected, com-

* Townshend's Historical Collections, 282,

poses his sublime or sportive verse in a school-boy's ragged scrawl, as if he never had finished his task with the writing-master; the third writes his highly wrought poetry in the common hand of a merchant's clerk, from early commercial avocations; the fourth has all that finished neatness, which polishes his verses; while the fifth is a specimen of a full mind, not in the habit of correction or alteration; so that he appears to be printing down his thoughts, without a solitary erasure. The handwriting of the *first* and *third* poets, not indicative of their character, we have accounted for; the others are admirable specimens of characteristic autographs."

Perhaps some of our readers may like to be told that Mr. D. Israeli alludes to Sir W. Scott, Lord Byron, Rogers, Campbell, and Southey, and we can verify, if it were necessary the accuracy of his statements. We could easily give a copious paragraph in addition to his, about others of our contemporary authors. Wordsworth's hand-writing is clumsy, strong, and unequal—more unequal than any great man's autograph we have ever happened to see. Coleridge's is a beautiful but very-quaint and eccentric one: it is more like "The Ancient Mariner" than "Genevieve"—and not in the least like "The Friend." Mr. Crabbe writes like an elegant woman, every dot marked, but the lines flowing and sweetly formed. One, to look at it, would rather suspect him of a soft sentimental novel than of "Sir Eustace Gray," or "Peter Grimes." Mr. Jeffrey writes as if he wrote against time with a stick dipped in ink,—never was such a hideous unintelligible scraw: Yet there is a power and vivacity about it not unlike the man. It is quick, careless, and inaccurate to the last degree,—the hand-writing of a Reviewer—not of an author. Mr. Gifford, again, has the slow distinct formal fingers of a commentator—yet his hand-writing is a striking one too in some particulars. Hogg's autograph seems as if it had never been designed but for painful chronicleing of small beer. It is stiff, rigid, scraggy,—he could no more execute a flourish than a hexameter—but then the author of the Queen's Wake taught himself to write from imitation of printed books at twenty years of age. Allan Cunningham writes a good running well-fashioned hand—his tasteful eye, conversant with the finest forms of art, has enabled him to sink the stone-mason. Mr. Wraugham's hand-writing has the accurate and beautiful precision of his classical style. Theodore Hock writes if he had penned billets-doux rather than comedies—Odoherty, strange contradiction, boasts one of the most easy, and, at the same time, finished autographs in the world—one would swear he was as incapable of inditing a blackguard ballad as Southey himself. Tickle had a formal antique fist, that would equally set conjecture at defiance. Mr. Canning's penmanship has all the chasteness, and at the *same* time all the nervous weight of his mind. But there is not the least of his ornamental rhetorick in its turns. Mr. Peel writes a sober, scholarlike hand—a true Christ-church fist. Cobbett's hand-writing is very like Brougham's, only thicker in the hairstroke, and the pen not quite so decently made. Old Henry M'Kenzie still writes as if he were under five-and-thirty, we mean as to the ease and firmness of the hand—the shapes are not like the author of Julia de Roubigné, but the Exchequer attorney. Mr. Milman possesses a hand-writing of the most elaborate elegance—there is something stately in his very commas, and his capitals have a gorgeousness that looks almost sublime—Yet there is no form in the fist, and Belshazzar would not have started with additional terror, had the writing on the wall been from his quill. Professor Egan's hand-writing was a very fine one when he wrote the first Boxiana; but he has now acquired a slovenly use of the blunch of fives. Croly writes with a furious, rambling, excursive, but most vigorous paw.

To conclude—for there is no end to this sort of thing.—Dr. Brewster *scratches*, as if with a hen's foot, his polished sentences, so full of scientific precision in their composition. Mr. Leslie writes as if he were a duck spluttering out of a dubble—Dr. Chalmers as if he were a madman—and Mr. Terry so perfectly like Sir Walter Scott, that we have often heard neither of them ever durst swear to his signature without mentioning that circumstance.—From our living Poets D'Israeli passes to our dead Kings—

"Oldys in one of his curious notes, was struck by the distinctness of character in the hand writings of several of our kings. He observed nothing further than the mere fact, and did not extend his idea to the art of judging of the natural character by the writing. Oldys described these hand-writings with the utmost correctness, as I have often verified. I shall add a few comments.

"'Henry the Eighth wrote a strong hand, but as if he had seldom a good pen.' The vehemence of his character conveyed itself into his writing, bold, hasty, and commanding, I have no doubt the assertor of the Pope's supremacy and its triumphant destroyer, split many a good quill.

"'Edward the Sixth wrote a fair legible hand.'—We have this promising young prince's diary, written by his own hand, in all respects he was an assiduous pupil, and he had scarcely learnt to write and to reign when we lost him.

"'Queen Elizabeth writ an upright hand, like the bastard Italian.' She was indeed a most elegant caligrapher, whom Roger Aseham had taught all the elegancies of the pen. The French editor of the little autographical work I have noticed has given the autograph of her name, which she usually wrote in a very large tall character, and painfully elaborate. He accompanies it with one of the Scottish Mary, who at times wrote elegantly, though usually in uneven lines; when in haste and distress of mind, in several letters during her imprisonment which I have read, much the contrary. The French editor makes this observation:—'Who could believe that these writings are of the same epoch?—The first denotes asperity and ostentation; the second indicates simplicity, softness, and nobleness. The one is that of Elizabeth, Queen of England; the other that of her cousin, Mary Stuart. The difference of these two hand-writings answers most evidently to that of their characters.'

"'James the First wrote a poor ungainly character, all awry, and not in a straight line.' James certainly wrote a slovenly scrawl, strongly indicative of that personal negligence which he carried into all the little things of life; and Buchanan, who had made him an excellent scholar, may receive the disgrace of his pupil's ugly scribble, which sprawls about his careless and inelegant letters.

"'Charles the first wrote a fair open Italian hand, and more correctly, perhaps, than any prince we ever had.' Charles was the first of our monarchs who intended to have domiciliated taste in the kingdom, and it might have been conjectured from this unfortunate prince, who so finely discriminated the manners of the different painters, which are in fact their hand-writings, that he would have not been insensible to the elegancies of the pen.

"'Charles the Second wrote a little fair running hand, as if he wrote in haste, or uneasy till he had done.' Such was the writing to have been expected from this illustrious vagabond, who had much to write, often in odd situations, and could never get rid of his natural restleness and vivacity.

"'James the Second writ a large fair hand.' It is characterised by his phlegmatic temper, as an exact detailer of occurrences, and the matter of business genius of the writer.

"'Queen Anne wrote a fair round hand; that is the writing she had been taught by her master, probably without any alteration of manner naturally suggested by herself; the copying hand of a common character."

To these also we shall make a few additions George the First signed his name in a high, stiff, ungainly style. George the Second even worse—as ugly and feebler. The late King wrote a fine and free, though old-fashioned hand. It was just what might have been expected from his temper and character—extremely plain—extremely uniform completely the hand-writing of a high-bred gentleman, destitute of the slightest affectation. Of his present Majesty's performance we have never happened to see more than some *signatures*. There is not a man in the island that could make such a capital G. The whole *George* is written as if without lifting the pen—the letters, small, round distinct, and beautiful in the highest degree. The R. is not quite equal to the G, but still boldly done and beautiful too. There is about the whold effect something eminently graceful composed, and PRINCELY—and that, compared with the hideous ragamuffin *Napoleon* of the late Emperor of France, shews in the most striking manner what a difference there is between the uneasy strut of an Usurper, and the calm majesty of a born King.

We find that no room is left for the many rich chapters that we had marked out for quotations and remarks in the third and last volume. But we must, in parting with an author who has now and heretofore furnished us with so much information, quote a short passage in which he himself admirably draws out one of the most important *morals* his labours have been designed to elucidate and impress. After a great variety of delightful things, he thus concludes his chapter on the "True Sources of Secret History."

"'The appetite for Remains," as the noble author whom I have already alluded to calls it, may then be a very wholesome one, if it provides the only materials by which our popular histories can be corrected, and often infuse a freshness into a story, which, after being copied from book to book inspires another to tell it for the tenth time! Thus are the *sources of* SECRET HISTORY unsuspected by the idler and the superficial, among those masses of untouched manuscripts—that subterraneous history!—which indeed may terrify the indolent, bewilder the inexperienced, and confound the injudicious, if they have not acquired the knowledge which not only decides on facts and opinions, but on the authorities which have furnished them. Popular historians have written to their readers; each with different views, but all alike from the open documents of history; like feed advocates, they declaim, or like special pleaders, they keep only on one side of their case; they are seldom zealous to push on their cross-examinations; for they come to gain their cause, and not to hazard it!

"Time will make the present age as obsolete as the last, for our sons will cast a new light over the ambiguous scenes which distract their fathers; they will know how some things happened, for which we cannot account; they will witness how many characters we have mistaken; they will be told many of those secrets which our contemporaries hide from us; they will pause at the ends of our beginnings; they will read the perfect story of man which can never be told while it is proceeding. All this is the possession of posterity, because they will judge without our passion; and all this we ourselves have been enabled to possess, by the SECRET HISTORY *of the last two ages?*"

In the course of these volumes Mr. D'Israeli indicates the families in whose possession a vast number of "Diaries," "Letters," "MS. books," and other materials, of the richest sort, bequeathed by their illustrious ancestors, may, in all probability, be still slumbering. Dr. Boucher's heirs might, he more than hints, give us the whole of that

precious dictionary which occupied his learned life, and of which he only lived to publish the letter, A. The descendants of the famous Countess Anne of Pembroke, &c. had employed many learned men in compiling the histories of the Cliffords, and the other noble families which she represented. What, he asks, has become of all the monuments of her zeal and their toils? The fame of Lady Mary Wortley Montague would have rested entirely on a few satirical coupletes of Pope, but for the fortunate *theft* that secured the publication of some of her letters, and thereby added another classic to the literature of England. But the Bute family are known to have suppressed in silence to this hour, the far greater part of their illustrious ancestress's papers. Several extensive MS. correspondences of hers are known to have been bought up by them. It is rrue, that there may exist some good causes for not just yet laying them before the world; but let us hope that the operation of these may not last much longer. The great mass of the *Oldys* collections remains also unaccounted for, but almost certainly in existence. Indeed it is not too much to say, that there are few of our great families who do not possess something in this way which ought to become public property.

Mr. D'Israeli is well entitled to give advice those who possess curious MSS, and he gives it. Let them entrust these treasures to the British Museum. There, if there is no objection to the MSS. being read, those most able to profit by the perusal of them have easy access. And there, if there be any reason, or any wish that they be not read, these treasures can be locked up under great public responsibility in perfect SECRECY, for whatever term the donor may be pleased to indicate, but—in SAFETY. We beg attention to this advice. It comes from one of the most laborious and successful literary investigations our country has produced. He has earned a right to speak to the nation he has instructed—let not his voice be uttered in vain.

And now, farewell, amiable and interesting D'Israeli. Long may your zeal rouse ambition; long may your triumphs sustain studious ardour; and, above all, long may your pure example guide those that follow your footsteps. A hint is dropped at the beginning of these volumes about a new edition of Bayle; we trust that the editor is either to be yourself, or some congenial friend, to whom your precious stores are open. Such an edition of such a book will indeed be a gift worthy of you and of England!

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

Elements of SAVE-ALL-ISM, *or an Introduction to the Noble Science of sifting Cinders. Abridged from the popular Work of Professor* GUNTHRED BUMGROCHEN.

"Even in our ashes live their wonted fires."

In proportion to the growth of our population, and the increasing efficiency of its cause—the means of subsistence—we shall jog on merrily, or, in more direct terms, increase and multiply. But it has been philosophically demonstrated, that the supply of proveuder, at present excessive, may in an evil hour fall short, and consequently the rampant principle of population will inevitably be paralysed. All theories, as well as all dogs, have had their day, and the time may come when we shall be compelled to attend more to the calls of the stomach, then to the "nimble caperings in a lady's chamber." Prevention supersedes the necessity of care, end the principle of Save-all-ism, which is a new discovery that cannot fail to crown its author with honours and emolument, will effectually provide for all those contingencies which have spread alarm in the mind of Mr. Malthus, who has foresoen the approaching evil, but whose intellectual resources never enabled him to discern the remedy. Professor Bumgroschen, who lately visited this country, and whose multifarious observations on the Manners, Customs, and Literature of England, are now in the press, once remarked that in walking through the principal streets of this metropolis, particularly in the great avenues leading from Hyde-Park Corner and Cumberland-Gate, to the Royal Exchange, he was inconveniently crowded, and that the pressure did not proceed so much from the nubers congregated, as from the obesity of the separate individual; and on recollecting the macilency of the Parisiaus, he justly inferred, that double the number of French people might inhabit London, and perambulate its streets without inconvenience. The quality and preparation of our food are considered by the Doctor as the cause of this accretion of adipous matter, whereby the body is so considerably amplified; and he proposes to correct and ameliorate our national bulk, by introducing a considerable reform in the animals on which we feed. At the Christmas season he happened to pay a visit to Leadenhall-market, which he describes with equal astonishment and sorrow. He particularly bewailed our condition, when he beheld the prize—Oxen and Sheep so ostentatiously displayed in the Butchers Shops. As fat is in all cases a morbid accumulation, he laments, in rather indignant terms, that a society should have been formed for its encouragement, and that prize-medals, and other remunerations, should be distributed for the propagation of disease. In order to effect a reform, both moral and intellectual, this country, he conceives that a Constitutional Association for the suppression of Fat should immediately be formed, to act in unison with the Society for the Suppression of Vice.

He next adverts to the domestic inconvenience of fat, and affirms it to be a common topic of complaint among the gentry of England, that the house is too small for their accommodation, so that they are constantly changing, and yet every men's dwelling apartments are in general better than his company.

The professor is perfectly convinced, that by a reduction of bulk to the healthy standard, double the number of inhabitants might be comfortably accommodated in each dwelling, and he is equally well assured, that the different Churchyards and other cemeteries might, on the same principle, have been kept free from the various inconveniences complained of in the majority of parishes. He prescribes a remedy for this evil in the course of his lucubrations." The article goes on in the same humorous strain—shewing the uses the Professor proposes to make of the human frame after death—to the great edification and saving of the community.

BLACK. ED. MAGAZ.

POETRY.

PETER HINDARICS.

Patent Brown Stout.

A Brewer in a country town
Had got a monstrous reputation;
No other beer but his went down,
The hosts of the surrounding station,
Carving his name upon their mugs,
And painting it on every shutter;
And though some envious folks would utter
Hints, that its flaveur came from drugs,
Others maintained 'twas no such matter,
But owing to his monstrous vat,
At least as corpulent as that
At Heidelberg——and some said fatter.

His foreman was a lusty black,
An honest fellow;
But one who had an ugly knack
Of stating samples as he brewed,
Till he was stupified and mellow.
One day in this topheavy mood,
Having to cross the vat aforesaid,
(Just then with boiling beer supplied,)
O'ercome with gilddiness and qualms he
Reel'd—fell in—and nothing more said,
But in his favourite liquor died,
Like Clarance in his butt of Malmsey.

In all directions round about
The negro absentee was sought,
But as no human noddle thought
That our fat Black was now Brown Stout,
They settled that the rogue had left
The place for debt, or crime, or theft.

Meanwhile the beer was dy by dy
Drawn into casks and sent away.
Until the less flow'd thick and thicker,
When, lo! outstretched upon the ground,
Once more their missing friend they found,
As they had often done—in liquor.

See, cried his moralizing master,
I always knew the fellow drank hard,
And prophesied some sad disaster;
His fate should other tipplers strike,
Poor Mungo! there he welters, like
A toast at bottom of a tankard!

Next morn a publican, whose tap
Had help'd to drain the vat so dry,
Not having heard of the mishap,
Came to demand a fresh supply,
Protesting loudly that the last
All previous specimens surpass'd,
Possessing a much richer *gusto*
Than formerly it ever used to,
And begging, as a special favour,
Some more of the exact same flavour.

Zounds! cried the Brewer, that's a task
More difficult to grant than ask.—
Most gladly would I give the smack
Of the last beer to the ensuing,
But where am I to find a Black,
And boil him down at every brewing?

We copy the following quotation from the 4th Book of Paradise Lost as a set off against "Butcher's fare," which appeared in one of our late numbers; our readers will bear in mind that of all men Milton was perhaps the best qualified to do justice to the subject of connubial happiness.

Hail, wedded love, mysterious law, true source
Of human offspring, sole propriety
In Paradise, of all things common else.
By thee adulterous lust was driven from men
Amongg the bestial herds to range; by thee
Founded in reason, loyal, just, and pure,
Relations dear, and all the charities
Of father,, son, and brother, first were known.
Far be it, that I should write the sin or blame,
Or think thee unbefitting holiest place,
Perpetual fountain of domestic sweets,
Whose bed is undefil'd and chaste pronounc'd,
Present, or past, as saints and patriarchs u'd,
Here Love his golden, shafts employs, here lights
His constant lamp, and waves his purple wings,
Reigns here and revels; not in the bought smile
Of harlots, loveless, joyless, unendear'd,
Casual fruition; nor in court amours,
Mix'd dance, or wanton mask, or midnight bail,
Or serenate, which the starv'd lover sings
To his proud fair best quitted with desdain.

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(Continued from the Page 598.)

had stated by the French Government, had been delivered. Looking on this proceeding, at the distance of three months, with a full knowledge, of what had been its success, with the chance of all the misconceptions and all the bazard which attended it, I know not, if I had to decide again, how it might be decided; but this I know, that if I had declined to take that step, and war had ensued, I should have had difficulty in showing to England and to the world a satisfactory reason, having the powers I possesed, why I declined to avail myself of them. The application of Spain for the good offices of the country was made early in December, the offer of mediation to France, and the discussions on it began in December, and ended in January—into the particulars I shall not go, because the whole will, be found in the papers on the table.—Lord Fitzroy Somerset arrived at Madrid on the 20th of January; and not long after his arrival there an event occurred calculated to shake the determination of his Majesty's Government, and to remove almost every hope of a pacific result—I mean the extraordinary Speech with which the Government thought fit to open the Session of the Chambers. (Hear, hear.) Of the principles avowed in that speech with respect to the Spanish Constitution, no one can think with more pain, to use no stronger expression, than I do. (Hear) If that speech were to be understood as the plain meaning of the words in which it was couched naturally suggested—namely, that the Spanish people were to be called upon to consent to certain modifications in their constitution, not because it was faulty in itself—not because it contained particulars which rendered it dangerous to neighbouring States, and unsafe even to the Prince who ruled by it but because it was not an emanation from the Crown. (Cries of "Hear;" from all sides of the House.) It was clear, on the one hand, that no Spaniard, who had the slightest regard to the independence of his country, could consent either to modify, or to hear, a modification proposed of that Constitution; and on the other, that no British Stateman, who valued his character as a member of a free State, could either think, or hear of his country being made a party to negotiations for the purpose of discussing such monstrous proposals—(Hear, hear.) Not a week, no, not even a day was lost, in conveying to France the expression of these sentiments on the part of the British Government; and in telling her, that if such was the meaning of the speech in question, there was an end to all further negotiations, at least through a British channel—that British intervention must be considered as closed—that the principle avowed was one which a British statesman could not acknowledge—(hear, hear)—that it struck directly at the root of the British Constitution—(Cheering)—and that as it could not be accepted as a part of the British code of law, it could not be recommenced dy a British statesman to the acceptance of any other. (Hear, hear.) The Ministers of France were likewise told, as Great Britain did not put forward her own political institutions as the model on which those of other states were to be framed, or as the only system from which national freedom and happiness could flow, so neither could she allow France (whose freedom and happiness she did not envy, though they were described to arise from a constitution octroyée from the throne) to make her own example a rule for other nations, much less to force that example upon Spain in virtue of the consinguinity of the reigning dynasties of the two countries. It was however added, that if this construction were disavowed, the negotiations might still continue. The French Government, it was only right to state, did subsequently disavow this obnoxious construction, and adopted another, which, he was free to confess, the words were not altogether qualified to bear. The negotiations, in consequence, proceeded, and it was at this period that Ministers, when interrogated on the subject in Parliament had felt themselves bound to declare that they had considerable hopes of bringing them to a successful termination for, however singular and extraordinary it might appear, it was nevertheless strictly true, that when the speech of the King of France was communicated to him (Mr. Canning) by the French Charged' Affaires in this country, it was accompanied by a more profuse communication of the desires of the French Government for accommodation, and by a more profuse declaration of their wishes, for the good services of the British Government, in producing that accommodation, than had ever been made at any previous stage of the transactions. It was not surprising that the effect which the French Government had anticipated had been produced upon the British Government by the communications which they than made to it; but it was surprising that the French Government, by some strange and unaccountable delusion, and in spite of all the remonstrances which his Majesty's Ministers had made to them on the subject, should have ever thought, and indeed should still continue to think, that in publishing the document which they had done, they had hit a chord which could not fail to vibrate at Madrid, & that they had put forward a specific which could not fail to cure all the evils which prevailed within its meridian. (Laughter.) The thing itself was so strange and singular, that the House would be inclined to think it either a fable or an invention of his own, if the proofs of it were not to be found in the papers which he was now ordered to submit to the House. He must now state to them, that while these communications were passing between Paris and Madrid, a new application was received from the Spanish Government, (which the House would find in the papers) calling for a more active employment of the good services of this country in procuring an accommodation with France. If his Majesty's Minister had previously entertained any doubts of the line of conduct which they ought to pursue, that application would have decided them; for, under such circumstances, had they declined to continue their interposition, they would have appeared to be setting their own private feelings in opposition to the judgment of those who still thought their interposition worth having. The interposition was therefore continued, but from that time forth the British Government took no active part in the transations. No second instructions were sent out to Lord Fitzroy Somerset, who in consequence left Madrid. Sir Wm. A'Court being three days nearer to Paris, and the duplication of three days in the conveyance and return of the correspondence causing the delay of a week, was left to conduct the intercourse of the two parties; and all that remained for him to do was to state to each party the proposals and answers of the other. The result of these communications, though it was, not more than might be calculated from the premises he had stated, was a total failure; and he took that opportunity of frankly stating that fact to the House. Nothing then remained for him (Mr. Canning) to do, but to state fairly to each party the line of conduct which great Britain was determined to pursue, in a state of things so deplorable for the tranquillity of Europe, and to explain to them the course of policy which she thought most consistent with her own welfare, as well as with that of both the contending nations.—He begged the house to be assured, that there never had been a moment, from the beginning of our interference on behalf of Spain at the Congress of Verona down to the time at which he was then speaking, during which the Spanish Government had been led to believe that the course of policy which Great Britain would pursue, in case a war should unfortunately break out between France and Spain, would be any other than that of strict neutrality. (Loud cries of hear, hear.) No hope was ever held out to it from which an inference to the contrary could be possibly deduced. Nothing was ever said on which a doubt of the intentions of England could be suffered to hang. From the beginning to the end of the transactions it was regularly stated to the Spanish Government, that we would do all that we could, in any way, and by any means to avert a war; but that, if war should unfortunately ensue, it was not to be supposed that our anxiety to avert it was to be considered as the measure of our determination to take part in it when

commenced. (Hear, hear.) To France, such a declaration had not been made, and Hon. Members, on reading the papers, would see that it was not necessary; for though the documents which passed between the two Governments were indications that measures of hostility were contemplated by the one against the other, still, when it became necessary to speak out on the points which those documents suggested, it could not well be done without making a declaration of neutrality, if not in express terms at least in substance. That consideration brought him to the only part of the papers which it was his intention to read to the Houte. It was a part of a dispatch which had been sent to our Ambassador at Paris, after all hopes of an amicable arrangement, had ceased, to be by him communicated to M. Chateaubriand. That despatch contained an accoun of the negotiations from their commencement to their close; and he was the more anxious that the French Government should see it, as he did not wish to make any unfair statement regarding its conduct. After giving a history of the nogociations it concluded in the following manner:—

"It remains only to describe the conduct which it is his Majesty's desire and intention to observe, in a conflict between two nations, to each of whom his Majesty is bound by the ties of amity and alliance.

"The repeated disavowal by his most Christian Majesty's Government, of all views of ambition and aggrandizement, forbids the suspicion of any design on the part of France, to establish a permament military occupation of Spain; or to force his Catholic Majesty into any measures, derogatory to the independence of his Crown, or to his existing relations with other Powers.

"The repeated assurances which his Majesty has received, of the determination of France to respect the dominion of his Most Faithful Majesty' relieves his Majesty from any apprehension of being called upon to fulfil the obligation of that intimate defensive connection, which has so long subsisted between the Crowns of Great Britain and Portugal.

"With respect to the Provinces in America, which have thrown off their allegiance to the Crown of Spain, time and the course of events appear to have substantially decided their separation from the Mother Country; although the formaal recognition of those Provinces, as independent States, by his Majesty, may be hastened or retarded by various external circumstances, as well as by the more or less satisfactory progress, in each State, towards a regular and settled form of Government, Spain has long been apprised of his Majesty's opinions upon this subject. Disclaiming in the most solemn manner any intention of appropriating to himself the smallest portion of the late Spanish possessions in America, his Majesty is satisfied that no attempt will be be made by France, to bring under her dominion any of those possessions, either by conquest, or by cession, from Spain.

"This frank explanation upon the points on which perhaps alone the possibility of any collision of France with Great Britain can be apprehended in a war between France and Spain, your Excellency will represent to M. de Chateaubriand, as dictated by an earnest desire to be enabled to preserve, in that war, a strict and undeviating neutrallity; a neutrallity not liable to alteration towards either party, so long as the honour and just interests of Great Britain are equalled respected by both."

(Hear, hear.) These were the only points on which it appeared to him that any danger could be apprehended for Great Britain; and on these points he had endeavoured to guard her interests as carefully and specifically as he could. (Hear, hear.) He would now beg leave to say a few words with respect to the treaties which existed between this country and Portugal; and here he would take the opportunity of stating, that there never had been a single moment in which the Ministers of France had not been aware that any attack wantonly made by them no Portugal would bring Great Britain into the field with all her force to support the independence of her ancient and her faithful ally. He was compelled, however, to remark, that much misconstruction prevailed in the country upon this point: for it was not only asserted that our connexions with Portugal imposed upon us the necessity, (as they certainly did) of flying to her assistance if she were attacked; but it was also asserted that they left the question, whether Great Britain should go to war or remain at peace, entairely in the keeping of Portugal. He desired to be understood as admitting our pledge of defence of Portugal on the ground of a defensive, and not of an offensive treaty, and if there was one point more clear in the law of nations than another, it was this; that a defensive alliance between two states did not commit one of them to war, when that was voluntarily commenced by the other. (Hear.) He was happy to state, that the French Government had declared to Portugal, and repeated the assurance verbally and in writing to this country that it was not its intention to meddle at all with her, either in word or deed, unless Portugal attaked the armies of France. He could also inform the House, that up to this moment Portugal was not bound by any engagement to enter into the war. (Hear from some member on the Opposition benches.) He was not stating what her policy was—he was only stating her obligation; and he again repeated, that Portugal was not bound by any treaty to enter into the war which had now broken out between France and Spain. He therefore said, that if Portugal joined Spain in her endeovours to repel France from the Peninsula, there was no ground for Great Britain to put forward a single soldier in support of Portugal. ("Hear," from the Opposition.) He was not stating what our policy might be, but what was required of us by the faith of treaties. (Hear, hear.) England was bound to protect Portugal, if. Portugal were attaked, but not if Portugal attacked other's He thought it right to make this statement, because England had never yet made any arrangement, or entered into any treaty, which she had not, when called upon, fulfilled to the very letter, however arduous was the struggle into which she entered, and however great was the sacrifice which she was compelled to make to procure its fulfilment; and it was on account of that rare scrupulousness in fulfilling her engagements that it became the more necessary for her to understand precisely what the nature of those engagements was. (Hear, hear.) With regard to the independence of the Spanish colonies in American, he also wished to say a few words by way of explanation Undoubtedly it would have been much more agreable to him not to be called upon to give any explanation upon an event which might only be contingent. Unfortunately' however, no choice was left him at the present moment. As long as peace prevailed on the Continent, and Spain had no enemy in Europe to contend with so long it was a matter of discretion with the British Government, whether it would or would not call the attention of Spain to the undeniable fact that she had lost all her influence in her American Provinces—that all her efforts to regain it have been' and still were, useless and ineffectual: add that her wisest policy was to enter as soon as possible into an accommodation with them—an accommodation founded, indeed, upon the basis of recognizing their independence, but qualified with any advantages which the mother country might think proper to stipulate, and the colonies in return to grant. Indeed, advice to that effect had already been given to her by this country; we had told her that we should ask of her colonies no commercial advantages, as we conceived the superiority should be reserved to her as the mother country; and all that we were inclined to demand was, that we should be placed in the same situation with other favoured nations. More than once it had been hinted to us, that our good offices between Spain and her colonies would be favourably received by the mother country. The answer which had been invariably returned to such applications was, that we were willing to interfere with our good offices, if our recognition of the independence of the colonies were not to be made determinable on the issue of the negotiations. At present however, the case was entairely changed. As Spain had now an active and powerful European enemy, it became necessary for England to declare in what light she looked upon the struggling provinces of South America; for as Spain still retained the dominion de jure over them, though she had lost the dominion de facto, as France might send forth her fleets and armies to seize and conquer them, and as at the conclusion of the war arrangements might be made between the two nations regarding the conquest or the cession of them, the British Government had felt itself called upon to state that it considered the separation of the Colonies from Spain to have been effected to such a degree, that it would not tolerate for an instant any cession which Spain might make of colonies over which she did not exercise a direct and positive influence. To such declaration the British Government had at last been forced. Without staying to examine whether it had been made prematurely or not, he would once more repeat, that to such a declaration we had at length, by necessity, been driven, and that the justice and propriety of it had not yet been disputed by either party. He was aware, that to what ever determination the House might come regarding the conduct of his Majesty's Ministers in the late negotiations, strong difference of opinion had existed, and would still continue to exist with regard to the propriety of our observing a strict neutrality in the impending contest between France and Spain. He knew that many individuals in this country thought that the invasion of Spain by a French force ought to be considered by England as a declaration of war against herself. That opinion, he knew, was held by many persons of the first rank and the utmost respectability in the state; but of that opinion he would state, that it could not receive any support from either the justice or the policy of the State. When he said that it could not receive any support from justice, he did not mean to say that such a war would be absolutely unjust on our part, but that there would be no adequate ground on which we could be called to interfere in it. War, on the responsibility of those who had to make it, ought to be well and duly weighed before it was resolved on; the cause of it should not merely be sufficient, but urgent; and not merely urgent but absolutely consistent with the interest and welfare of the country which first declared it. (Hear.) In making these observations, did he cast any blame upon those who seeing a strong and powerful nation eager to crush and overwhelm with its vengeance a less numerous but not less gallant people, was anxious to join the weaker against the stronger party? Certainly not—the feeling was highly honorable to those who entertained it. (Hear.) The bosoms in which it existed in full bloom and vigour, unchastened and unalloyed by any other feelings, were much more happy than those in which that feeling was chastened, tempered and mitigated by the considerations of prudence, interest, and experience. He not only knew, but he absolutely envied the feelings of those who called for war, for the issue of which they were in no wise likely to be responsible.—(Hear, hear.) For he would confess that the reasoning by which the war against Spain was justified, appeared to him to be much more calculated than the war itself to excite a strong feeling against those who had projected it; and he must likewise add, with all due respect to those who defended it, that he could not understand by what process of reasoning, or by

what confusion of ideas, they contrived to persuade themselves, that they had made out any thing which approached even to a shadow of a case. (Hear, hear.) They had been foolish enough to institute a comparison between the conduct of France at this moment and the conduct of Great Britrain in 1793.—But what, he would ask, had Spain ever done that was at all analogous to the celebrated decree of the 19th November made by the French republicans? What country had Spain ever attempted to seize or to revolutionize? What independent stated had she invaded in any manner that could be compared with the invasion of Geneva, of Savoy, and of Avignon, by France—states that had been ravaged and plundered by their invaders before any notice of their intention was given, and before their inhabitants had even time to draw a sword in their own defence? If the whole of Europe had formerly combined against France, it was not because she had refused to amend her political institutions on the demand of foreigners, but because she had declared her resolution in the first instance to propagate as widely as possible her pestiferous doctrines, and had provided means in the second to carry them all over Europe, by the terror of her armies and the power of her sword. There was no analogy between the case of Spain and that of the French republic; and of all the Powers which ought to think of reading such a lesson to Spain, even if the analogy existed, France was the very last! France, whose oppression and tyranny had created that very constitution in Spain of which it was now the foremost in condemning and reprobating! (hear, hear) That France should be the first to complain of that constitution, which was the consequence of her own unjust aggression, was the event which of all others he should have least expected! (hear, hear.) He was not, therefore, suprised to find that many individuals were for deterring France from her present invasion of Spain by something stronger than state papers and remonstrances. The right hon. gent. then proceeded to state that he had heard that there were some persons who thought that, though it might not be prudent to make war, it might still be prudent to menace war against France upon this account. These individuals, he conceived to be guilty of an error in principle, as the country which menaced war ought always to be ready to carry those menaces into execution. There were other individuals who were guilty of an error of a different kind—he meant an error of opinion. They thought this country should immediately send forth a maritime armament to watch the events that might occur on the shores of the Peninsula. Such a course, in his humble opinion, would be unworthy a great and independent nation like our own, and would degrade it from a first to a secondary power. He did hope that whenever it determined upon war, it would determine *to* wage it, not as an auxiliary, but as a principal, such had hitherto been its policy, and on all former occasions, when it had resorted to war, it had exerted every nerve to bring it to a safe a speedy, and an honourable conclusion. "TOTO CERTANDUM EST CORPORE REGNI." This, he contended, was the only sound view in which war could be contemplated, and he differed entirely from those who considered the subject in any other manner. If war were the issue, it should be a war worthy of this great country; and there was no war in which the country could be engaged at the present moment, and under the existing circumstances of Europe, unless she put forth all her power, all her strength, all her energies, and determined to succeed or to perish in the contest. (heari hear.) This was the alternatrve which, they had to weigh—whether honour commanded, or interest prescribed, or if interest were left wholly out of the question, whether a sense of justice between the two hostile parties was not sufficient to induce the British Government to interpose its good officees and to state what its views of policy were; and, family, having undertaken that, as it turned out, thankless and unpleasant office with respect to both sides, there was sufficient cause to justify them in joining the injured party. These points admitted of much argument, and were mixed up with a great portion of feeling. But whatever decision they came to, that decision ought to be a calm, a sound, and a just one: and so far as a pretty large and a most anxious expression of public feeling had gone, it did appear that the course which had been pursued was in unison with the general sense of the country. (hear.) The determination of the Goverument was for neutrality—and for what neutrality? The house would give him leave to say, for a strict and honest neutrality. Any other would be unworthy of the nation. (hear). The choice was between neutrality and war. If they meant war, let them openly choose it; but if they called for neutrality, let it not be neutrality under the mask of non-intereference with one party; whilst a covert support was given to the other. (hear, hear). If they asked him what were the lines, rules, and limits of a just neutrality, he would tell them in one word. There was a golden maxim, which applied as well to politics as to morals—'Do nnto others as you would that others should do unto you." But to England, he would say. "Do unto others what you have made others do unto you." (Hear.) For a quarter of a century, this country had laid down the law of nations to the whole world; she had laid down, most clearly, the code which neutrals were to be guided. From the learning, the acuteness, and the talents, which had been employed in its formation, and from the recognized justice and purity of its principle, it stood, he believed, unquestioned throghout the world; and if they did not question it themselves, would he was convinced, go down to posterity as one of the greatest monuments of learning, wisdom and integrity, that had ever appeared in any age.—(Hear.) He alluded to the code which had been compiled from the decisions of Sir W. Scott. There were two points on which his Majesty's Ministers might be questioned—first whether it was proper that a system of neutrality should be acted on; and next, whether, at the Congress of Verona, they ought not to have accepted from both parties, that undefined offer, short of mediation, and without a distinct definition of the principle on which their good offices would be received, which had then been made? The complaint of France against Spain whether well founded or not, was that the disquited state of her internal institutions placed the tranquillity of France in jeopardy and the counter-statement of Spain was, that the army of observation which France had marched to her frontier disquieted the Spanish people. It was between these two points that they had to strike the balance, without considering whether France sinned more against Spain in calling for preliminary conciliation, or Spain sinned more against France in desiring her to withdraw her army. Under such circumstances it was impossible to negotiate. This was a case of a very novel nature, differing entirely from those in which a portion of territory having been captured, or a number of ships having been seized, there were tangible points for discussion, which could easily be adjudged. What was wanting in this instance to preserve peace was, that Spain should make a change in her constitution (a constitution which she had unquestionably a right to form, and that France should withdraw her Army of Observation. Without touching on any question involving the conduct of either party, it became a matter of inquiry whether the British Government had not done right in exerting their power to the utmust, and endeavouring as much as they possibly could to prevent the breaking out of hostilities. This he should say, that though on this point he must anticipate some difference of opinion (and that difference he did not mean to censure,) still if the question were to be discussed again, he would undoubtedly pursue the same course, and he would not incur the reproach of stimulating Spain to resistance, by promises of support which could not be realized. The promise of actual and efficient support to Spain, this country was not prepared to give; and the case ministers had to consider was this, whether they should withdraw from the question altogether and treat it with prefect indifference? Indifference they could never feel towards the affairs of Spain; and he earnestly hoped and trusted that she would come triumphantly out of this struggle. (Loud cheering from the opposition benches. But he should not speak truly, if he did not say, that he was perfectly convinced, the first result of her success and pacification must be the adoption of those alterations in her system which they had recommended. But whether Spain or France were successful, he must feel a perfect conviction, in considering the extent of misery which might be occasioned that if Spain had given way in slight degree on the one part, and the army of observation had been withdrawn on the other, any unpleasant feeling would have been swallowed up and lost sight of in the immensity of the benefit which would have been produced; they would not then have had to deplore that state of warfare, the risk of which was incalculably great, and the issue of which it was impossible to foresee. (Cheers.)

Mr. BROUGHAM said—I rise, not to discuss the numerous topics which have been brought before the House in the course of the long speech of the Right Honourable Gentleman, but rather to state my reasons for desiring, above all things to meet discussion, and to satisfy the country, which is impatient for information, and cannot, understand why such abstinences have been exhibited on this side of the House. I am one of those who, at the distance at which I was at the time, did not see the expediency of the measure proposed by the Right Honourable Gentleman, of first discussing his conduct, and afterwards submitting to the House the documents on which this discussion was founded. This unfavourable opinion of the measure is not removed by what I have just heard; for though I have carafully atteuded to every thing which has been said, I am left in the dark up to this moment, as to the conduct which his Majesty's Ministers have pursued. I see that neutrality is the line marked out for us—that we are to give no assistance to Spain, that we are not to lift an arm in her cause; but I do not see what

means the Ministers have taken to avert war by vigorous remonstrance, either at Verona or elsewhere.—From some omissions of the Right Honorable Gentleman, I have been led to believe his conduct somewhat different from what it in fact was. After passing over what had been done at Verona by the Duke of Wellington, he has mentioned incidentally, and it is pleasing to hear it, and repeat it, that at Verona he had made a strong remonstrance, which the Right Honorable Gentleman had forgot, and in this important part of his narrative there was a complete chasm. The papers would seem, from what the Right Honorable Gentleman has said in the latter part of his speech, to contain not merely expressions of good will, but of remonstance, I will not say menace, for I have never heard of any person who advises the use of threats or menaces he does not dare to execute. But the Right Honorable Gentleman "said not the language of menace but of remonstrance," which I fear means nothing more than that he told the French anb their Allies, If you unjustly attack and overrum Spain, do not expect that England will stand by you in your aggression. (Hear, hear.) Do uot suppose that we are like the Bourbou; or as profligate as that handful of imbeciles who have forgotten all the lessons of adversity, or who have failed to learn any thing from its trials, though it can teach all but them. (Hear, hear.) What is it to tell the assembled Congress at Verona that we are not quite such profligate wretches as these? What gratitude do we owe his Majesty's Ministers for telling the imbeciles that we would not support them in their attempt, though it was only a continuation of that system which had been patronised by the predecessor of the Right Honourable Gentleman? Do we owe much gratitude to his Majesty's Ministers because they have not actually embarked in a crusade against Spain? Because the language which they held to the Potentates and Ministers was to this effect:—" Gentlemen of the Congress Emperors of Verona. King of France, and Chateaubriand, Brummagim Minister and Pamphelteer scribbler of bad pamphlets, and worse manifestoes, we will not do that which we dare not do for our lives, or what we hold dearer than our lives—our places; we will not tell the Parliament of England that we intend to plunge the country into a war against Spain to assist the tyrants of the North of Europe." No Minister of this Country, not even Mr. Pitt, in the plenitude of his power would have dared for his life to avow that such a war was in the contemplation of the Government of England; much less could such a Government as this dare to compromise the national honour by embarking in such a war—a Government, no two Members of which are agreed as to the course of foreign policy which they ought to pursue;—a Government of whose weakness and want of unanimity, this House has witnessed a delectable specimen to-night.—While the Minister for foreign Affairs was giving utterance to sentiments, which, however they may have failed to influence the majority of the Cabinet, did him the highest honour, as a Man, a Minister, and a statesman and which will be followed by the heart-felt sympathy of his countrymen,—while those sentiments were received with loud expression of delight in this and in almost every part of the House—while even the hinder benches of the Ministerial phalanx were overcome for the moment with generous emotion and re-echoed the approving shout, a death-like silence prevailed on the Treasury Bench, nor did one solitary cheer break the dread repose of those chosen guardians of the people's rights—those grave assertors of the national honour—that official and trusty portion of our Members. (Cheers.) God grant that when we come to examine the nature of the negotiations which are developed in the documents now laid upon the table, they may be found to have been carried on, not in the spirit of those silent Gentlemen, but in the spirit which animated the Right Hon. Secretary in that part of his speech which was listened to with the delight, and followed by the acclamations of every other part of the House. Left, as the House is, to a great degree in the dark for any thing which has fallen from the Right Hon. Secretary—observing, as I do, many contradictions and many blanks in the statement of the Right Hon. Gentleman—contradictions which can only be reconciled, and blanks which can only be supplied by a careful persual of the documents on the Table, I cannot but feel the necessity of delaying the discussion of this question. In our present state of ignorance, it is impossible, for instance, to say, in point of date, how long the Right Honourable Gentlemen continued to be a dupe to the professions of the French Government. That he has been duped, and most grossly duped, by the French Government, is beyond all question. He has been duped upon his own shewing; it is the Right Hon. Gentleman's case; he has denied that he is an accomplice; but he proves that he is no accomplice, by showing that he has been a dupe. Without examining the Papers on the Table, it is impossible to say exactly how long the Right Hon. Gentleman continued to be hoodwinked and cajoled by those Gracious Personages, for whom, amidst all his vituperation and contempt, he has occasionally interspersed a few courteous and well-meant civilities—at what times and seasons they approached his too easy ear with a tale of strict adherence to pacific courses—up to what point of time they perserved in the solemn asseveration of their uot having the remotest intention of doing any thing which might put the peace of Europe in jeopardy, and whether they did not persist in this system of unexampled perfidy and hypocrisy up to the moment of the hostile declarations in the French King's Speech. Without the perusal of the documents, it is impossible to say to what extent the French Government has succeded in abusing the credulity of the Right Hon. Gent. by a more finished specimen of perfidy than ever disgraced the annals of modern Italy, or ancient Greece, the two countries in which human perfidy and human atrocity went hand in hand, where the wiles of the intriguer paved the way for crime. Even the perfidy of those countries, however, is thrown into the shade by the more finished baseness, the unexampled treachery of the French Government. Even the Right Hon. Gentleman has denounced the despicable conduct of the French Government, and characterized it in terms less measured than are wont to be employed by a Minister accustomed to negociate with the objects of his vituperation (a laugh). The whole sum and substance of the Right Hon. Gentleman's statement amounted to a declaration that a more cunning, wheedling, pitiful, perfidious Government—a Government more destitute of principle, more devoid of probity, and more abandoned to all sence of honour never yet existed than the French Government with which he has been lately negociating. The baseness and perfidy of this Government conspicuous in every part of the picture which has been rapidly sketched by the Right Hon. Secretary. I have no manner of doubt that when we come to read these papers we shall find the proof of this hitherto incredible circumstance, that up to the very eve of the day on which the French king proclaimed war in the Chambers, his Government had the unexampled perfidy to amuse our Government with sanguine hopes of peace. I am willing to admit that no Government could be prepared for such an extent of baseness and duplicity on the part of another Government, but the most extraordinary part of this transaction is, that the Right Honourable Gentleman, after having been cajoled to this extent, should still persist in suffering himself to be deceived. How it could possibly enter the mind of so acute a person as the Right Honourable Gentleman to write the despatch, a portion of which he read at the conclusion of his speech, is the most wonderful circumstance in the chapter of marvels. How the Right Honourable Gentleman could in cold blood write such a despatch, without having Chateaubriand by his side to wheedle him, without any thing to beguile a man in the possession of his senses, without any physical imperfection to efface, as if, by the stroke of some malady, the recollection of all that had passed during the last three week; how, with the full proofs of the perfidy of the French Government, he could write a despatch, which was to go to France, and afterwards to be laid before this House; giving them full credit for the purity of their intensions, declaring his belief that they were actuated by no motives of ambition, and that there was nothing in the circumstances of the war between France and Spain to excite suspicion in the mind of the most suspicious person, that France had embarked in the war from a desire of aggrandizement, while she was overunning Spain with her armies; how the Right Honourable Secretary could, under such circumstances, write such a dispatch, is a circumstance to my mind so utterly inexplicable, that I profess not even to conjecture the grounds upon which it can be justified or explained; and if I had not heard the document read by its author, I should have been disposed to treat it as a clumsy forgery, invented by some malignant, but bungling enemy of the Right Honourable Secretary. With regard to the line of conduct which Parliament may be called upon to sanction, whether forbearance, or the adoption of some proposition from the other side of the House, until we shall have seen the whole of the documents, and had an opportuny of arriving at a conclusion, not founded, as at present, upon hypothesis, but upon a careful examination of the details, I feel it my duty to abstain from delivering any opinion, further than that it may be necessary to guard myself against the possibility of being supposed for a moment to countenance the absurd, not to say unprincipled notion, for its want of principle is lost in its absolute folly and absurdity, that any state of this country or of Europe, or any state of our domestic or foreign relations can justify the holding out a threat, without having the means of carrying it into execution. Let us make our election between neutrality and war, but if we chose neutrality, let it be a real and not a mockneutrality. Let both sides of the qnestion be maturely weighed, before we either embark in war, or resolve to adhere to peace. One of the strongest reasons for making preparations for war instead of choosing neutrality, may be, that those preparations may be the surest meaus of preserving peace, and averting that last calamity, war. We may, after all, be obliged to go to war. We are bound to take that possibility into our consideration, and not to confine our view to those arguments only, which may be necessary to bolster up the present anticipated defence of His Majesty's Government. We are bound to

consider, whether in the event of war becoming inevitable, we may not be dragged into it when we may be less prepared to meet it than the enemy, and when the designs of the enemy may be already half accomplished. In such an event we may be called upon when it is too late to consider whether early preparations, and that tone which would have befitted such preparations, might not, nay would not, have saved us from such a degradation. If we do not go to war, those gratifications may be reserved for the people of England, and especially the trading part of the community, the blessings of which we have been preaching up for the last quarter of a century to other neutral nations. The crews of vessels belonging to our merchants and ship-owners, ready at all times to take part in a service of danger, and especially prone to embark in such a service, when it is connected with the honor and glory of their country, may have to bear a protracted state of blockade enforced by French fleets. Attempts will be made by English vessels to break the blockede, not merely for purposes of traffic, but for objacts congenial to the breast of every brave and honorable Englishman, and such vessels so destined and laden with our brethren and kindred, will be exposed to the search of every French boat that can carry a gun and five men. The torments of this visiting system, which we could pass over so gilbly and with so much complacency, when we were preaching up its blessings to neutral nations, may not be so much relished. when the poisoned chalice returns to our own lips, Nor is French visitation likely to be rendered much more palatable to an English taste, though clothed in the choicest language of Sir W. Scott, though embellished with all the elegancies of that florid civilian, fortified with all his recondite research, and enforced by all that ingenuity of classical illustration, which, for the last quarter of a century has so bewitched the congenial taste of the Right hon. gentleman, which has so delighted all, save the neutrals themselves, for whose benefit the code has been framed and enforced (hear! and a laugh.) Such will be the foretaste of the painful price which we may have to pay for neutrality, and it is extremely possible that Englishmen may not be able to bear this seasoning, but they will break out into hostile irruptions, which must soon assume the shape of actual war. I am aware that there are some gentlemen who are anxious to enter immediately upon the discussion of the whole question, and I am free to confess that I feel a considerable portion of that anxiety. Never, since I was born, have I heard a speech which I felt so much difficulty in refraining from entering upon immediately. I felt the difficulty of sitting still to the very tips of my fingers (A laugh.) Never, since I have known the right hon. gentleman, for whom I entertain a respect, much more sincer than he can entertain towards Chateaubriand, have I witnessed so complete a failure on his part, as in his statement of to-night. Nor is this to be ascribed to the fault of the right hon. gentleman, but to the badness of his cause. It is an old observation that it is easy to be eloquent in a good cause, but in such a cause as that which the right hon. gentleman undertook to defend, success was utterly impossible. Do not let hon. Gentleman suppose that in subscribing to the necessity of postponing this discussion, I wish for one hour's unnecessary delay, or that I differ from them in the slightest degree as to the conclusion to which I strongly suspect the contents of these papers will force us to come, but in our present state of ignorance as to some material points of the result, and all material points of the details, we should not discharge our duty to the country or to our own character, if we were to enter upon this question without taking the necessary time to come fully informed to its discussion. Even in the present state of our information, however, I cannot but express my cordial concurrence in the sentiments of the Right Honourable Secretary—Sentiments which I could wish he entertained in common with his colleagues, & all who usually supported him, which were heard with delight in this House, and will be unanimously and heartily re-echoed by the country—I allude to that part of the Right Honourable Getleman's speech in which he prayed for the success of Spain. (Hear, hear). Regarding, as I do, with unqualified indignation and abhorrence, the conduct of the French Government. I do not say the French people, for I will not degrade them by identifying them with their Government; I do not participate in the astonishment expressed by the Right Honourable Gentleman at the apparent inconsistency of the present conduct of the Bourbons, with that pursued by them under the Emperor Napoleon. The Right Hon. Gentleman marvelled, that they of all others should be the first to punish the Spaniards for pursuing the system which they themselves first compelled them to assume, by forcing them to take the attitude of a free and independent people. I do not identify the people of France with their Government, for I believe that every wish of the French nation is in unison with those sentiments which animate the Spaniards. Neither does the army concur in this aggression, for the army alike detest the work of tyranny, plunder, cant, and hypocrisy, in which the Bourbons have embarked. The war is not commenced because the people of the army require it but because three or four French emigrants have obtained possession of power; and by gaining the too easy ear of the Monarch, have engaged in the desperate attempt of affecting another revolution, in order to get back their confiscated estates; an enterprise with which the Priests chime in that they may recover their wellost tithes. It is for such miserable objects as these that the Spaniards are to be sacrificed; it is from such despicable motives that the Spaniards are to be punished, because they have dared to vindicate their rights as a free and independent people. I hope to God like the hon. Secretary, that the Spaniards may succeed in the noble and righteous cause in which they are engaged. I heard with delight the observation of the right hon. gent. that the war of the Bourbons was, in his opinion, not only unprincipled, but desperate as to the chances of success. (cheers.) The right hon. Secretary must be better informed on this subject than I can be, and I heard this opinion, therefore, with satisfaction and delight. Though the French aggression may succeed to a certain extent, I will never allow myself to despair, while Spain continues independent and free, though a French orator has predicted her downfall, or even though that veteran warrior, the Duke d' Angouleme, has laid his hand upon his sword & sworn to conquer, (Cheers and laughter.) The duty which the Parliament of England owes to its constituents, is to take such a part as may enable us to meet with confidence the censures of a people who are animated, as one man, with the warmest enthusiasm for the cause of right and liberty against injustice, and oppression. (Hear, hear, hear.) Having offerend up one vow for the success of Spain, I will put forth another for the complete discomfiture and punishment condign of the Bourbons, (Cheers), who, if they shall be again destroyed, will owe it to themselves alone, and will perish amidst the delight of every free people (Cheers.) They will perish regretted by none, but some handful of persons whose breasts never beat with the generous emotions of free-born men, and who never yet acquiesced in any liberal sentiment unless it suited their place-keeping, time serving interests. They will perish, and no hand will ever again be raised to attempt to restore them.—(Cheers.) Our business will be, when the conduct of Government comes before the bar of the country, to judge whether that conduct has been such as to give rise either to a feeling of bitter disapointment at the failure of their efforts, or to a feeling of sore humiliation at the national dis-honour.—(The Hon. and Learned Gentleman sat down amidst loud and continued cheering.)

Mr. CANNING, in explanation, stated that he did not characterise the war with Spain as a desperate enterprise on the part of France. He had given no opinion as to the chances of its success: but he had characterised the war as one, which, in the present state of Europe, was pregnant with danger to all countries, and especially to France.

Mr. BROUGHAM had certainly understood the right hon. gentleman to express himself to the effect, that the war was desperate on the side of France. However, if he had misunderstood him, he was sorry for it.

Mr. CANNING observed that he had not made any one remark which could be fairly construed into an assertion that the war was desperate on one side or the other. If the Honourable and Learned Gentleman had understood him to say that the war was full of danger to Europe, and particularly to France, he had understood him correctly; but beyond that his remarks did not apply; he had given no opinion as to the result of what was now going on in the Peninsula.

Mr. BROUGHAM said, he had understood from the Right Hon. Gentleman's speech, that the Duke of Wellington was instructed to deprecate the interference by arms as pregnant with danger to Europe, and particular to France.

Mr. CANNING (across the table)—Certainly, certainly.

The papers were now ordered to be laid on the table.

On the question, that the papers be printed.

Mr. CANNING said, it was not his intention at that moment to avail himself of any opportunity of replying to the Hon. and Learned Gentleman's speech, or to enter into a vindication of the conduct of his Majesty's Government. He was willing to rest upon documents, to let them be tried by all the tests of the law of nations by which such documents could be judged, and he felt satisfied that they would be found consistent with the independence of nations, the faith of treaties, and the honour of this country. (Hear, hear.) They were then ordered to be printed.

BOMBAY—PRINTED FOR THE *PROPRIETORS*, BY M. D. CRUZ, IN RAMPART ROW No. 4.

Digitized with financial assistance from the
Government of Maharashtra
on 28 June, 2017